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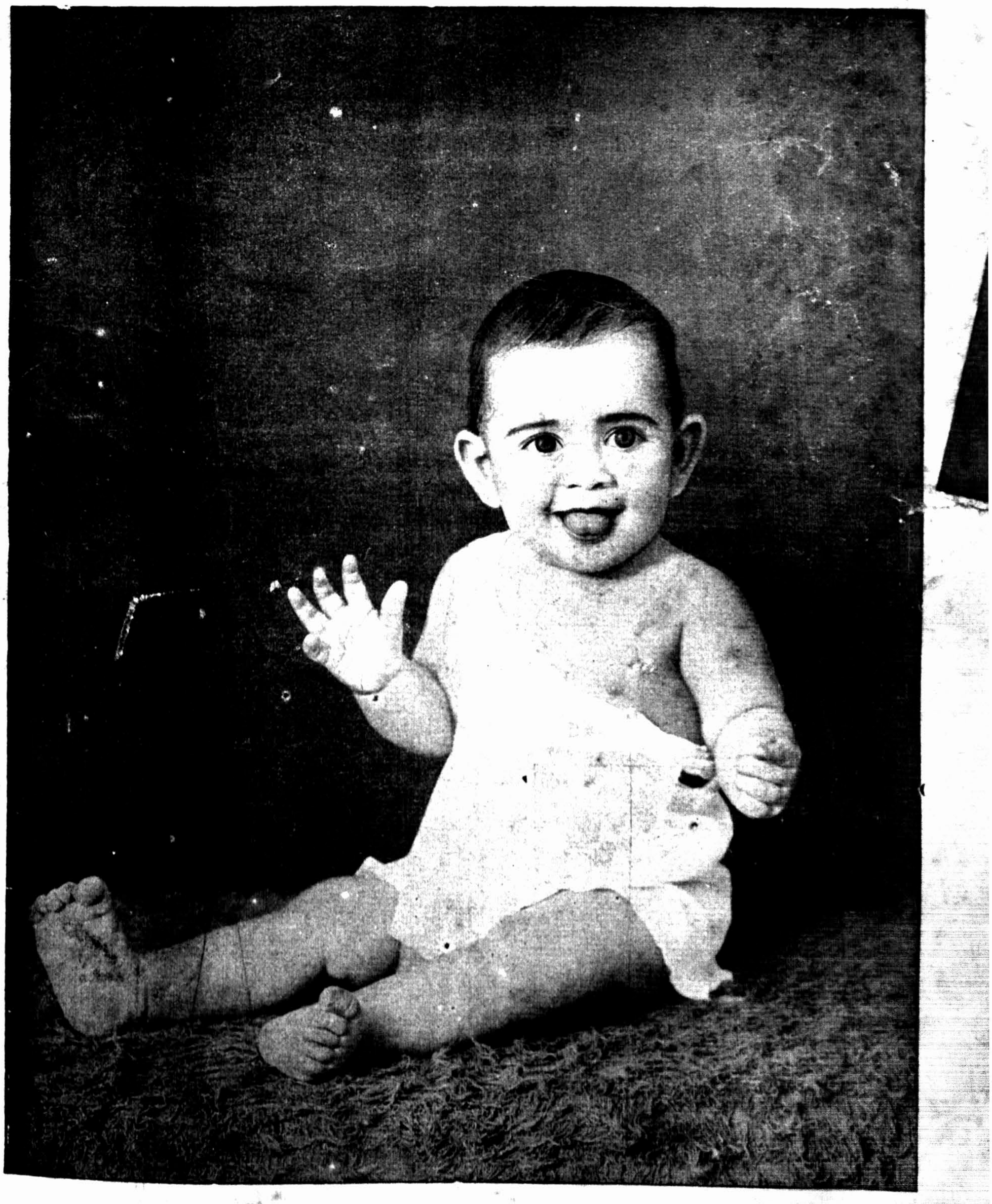
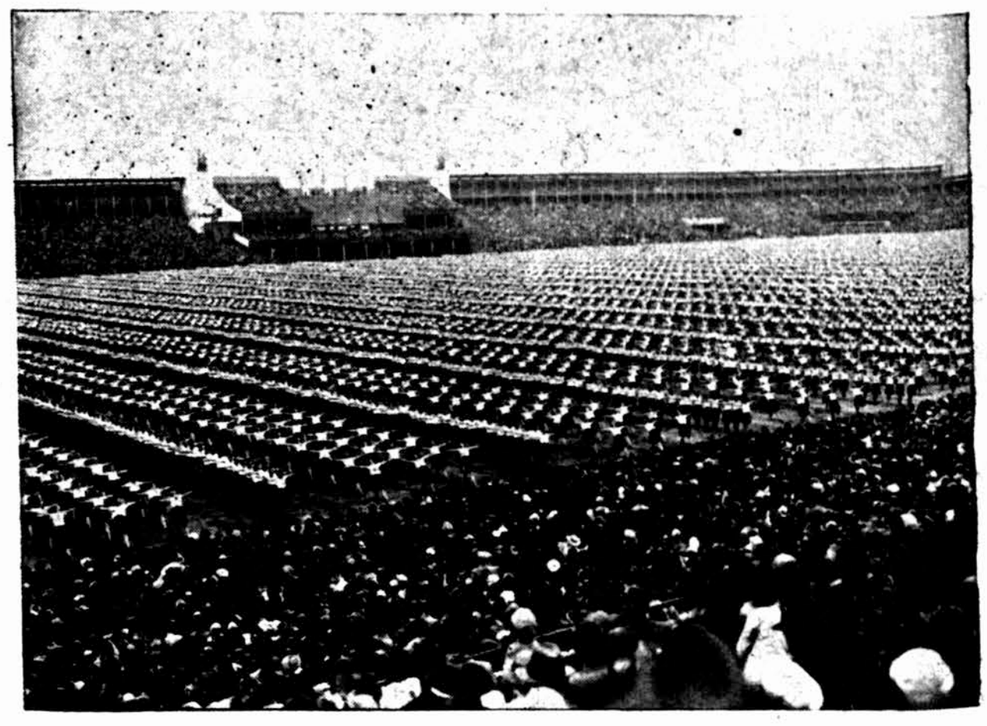
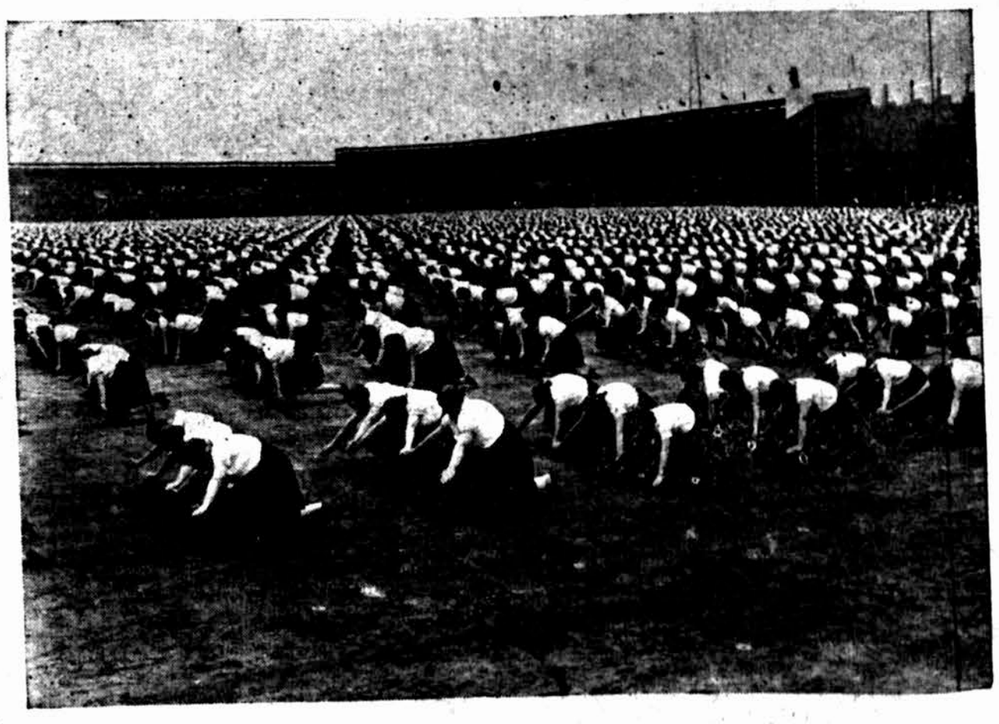


—Eos Studios

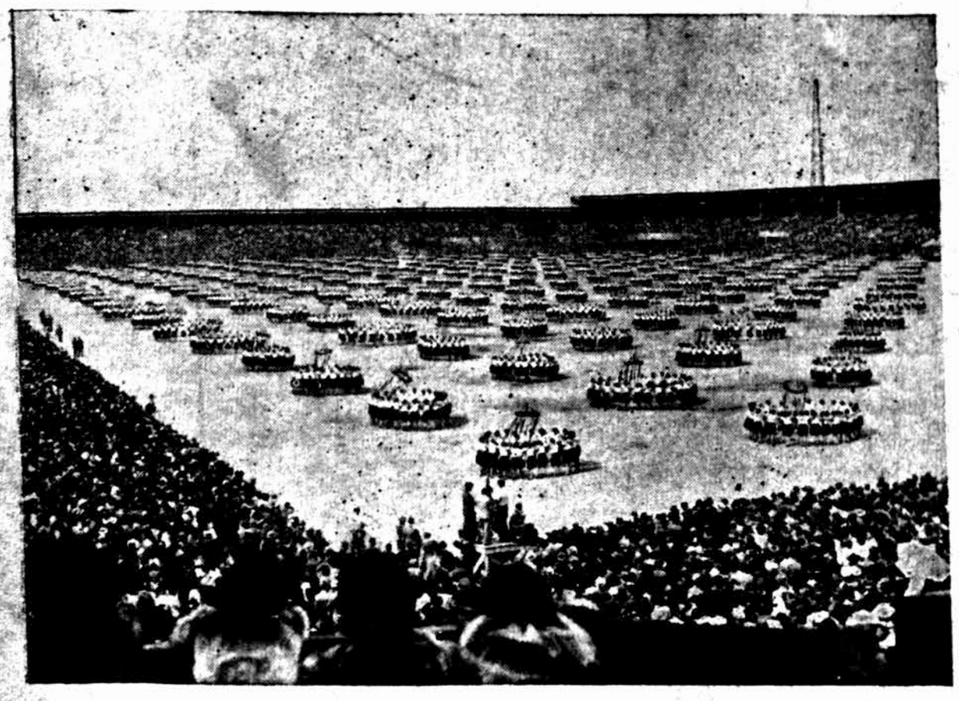
Czechoslovakia Celebrates Sokol Festival

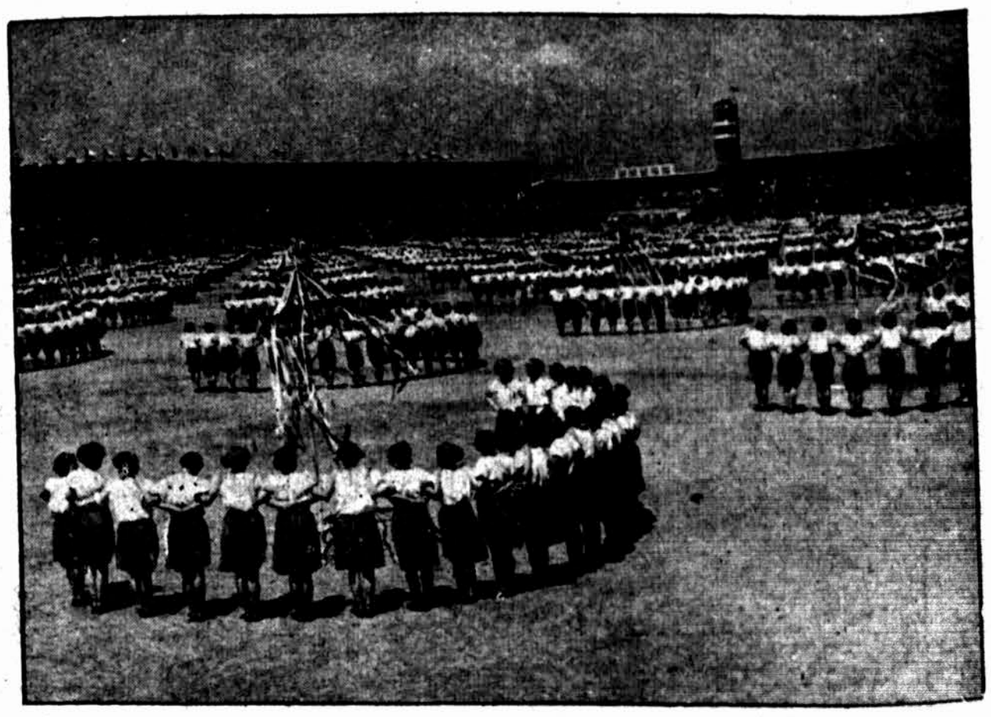


(Left) Czech girls parading streets in their picturesque national costume during the Sokol Festival held in Prague last month. (Right) Mass exercises by 400,000 Sokol boys and girls.



Mass Exercises by Sokol boys (left) and girls (right).





Sokol girls performing the May Pole Dance.

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 7, 1938.

MIXED MARRIAGES

By D. F. KARAKA

I am writing today the sort of article which will not meet with the approval of a great many people. But, I am not sorry. It is part of me to write what I believe in, irrespective of whether people agree with it or not. Only sometimes I find my confidence in myself a bit shaken, when I see the faces of prudes regarding me with a certain scepticism. But, the confidence comes back sooner or later. Just when I sit back and wonder whether anyone reads what I write and whether anyone agrees with what I have to say, I get a letter, often anonymous, which makes up for the doubt which others may have expressed in their faces.

Anonymous letters from far and near. In out-of-the-way places do some appreciative people live. And so the old confidence returns, after this week ill in bed lying flat on my back gazing vacantly into space.

That's why I want to write to-day on a somewhat controversial issue—on mixed marriages.

* * *

Marriage is still a serious business. The attitude of men may have changed on many vital issues, but on all questions affecting marriage, we tend to remain cautious and conservative. The matrimonial tie binds fast and is difficult to unlock. The laws governing divorce in this and other countries, except some parts of the United States, are still a little wary of breaking up a union, created in the presence of man and in sight of God. A short cut to separation is not encouraged in this country of ours, and the methods of Reno have not found favour here. That is why it is still essential to be cautious about marriage.

Marriages were once made in heaven. That was the general belief It raised a presumption in favour of two people who belonged to the same walk of life. It was assumed that they would live happily ever after. It followed from this that the rich man's son must find his happiness with the rich man's daughter, and the poor man's boy must not aspire any further than the girl from over the garden fence.

So, when prince married peasant, or a peer married a chorus girl, society was sceptical about the success of such a marriage between those who did not belong to the same social class. Those were the early reactions of society to marriage. Yet no one raised any grave objections.

* * *

To-day we are faced with the graver problem of mixed marriages. It is a growing problem and its gravity is emphasised by the racial element which enters into it. It affects not only individuals, but whole communities and even whole peoples. The blending of races is more serious than a mixture of two classes or even of two faiths. It is no longer a local problem. On it may depend the whole future of two civilisations.

Mixed marriages can be of various kinds. If an Englishman marries a French girl from across the Channel, or a German marries an Italian cook, the matter ends with a slight adjustment in the passport to comply with international regulations. But the type of mixed marriage which has the greatest repercussions is when East meets West in the Registry Office. Then we ask ourselves—can these two people, who obviously belong to two very different civilisations, and whose environment has been so different, ever find that common denominator without which no marriage can be a success?

The odds are against them. From the very start there is a strong and unjust prejudice against them and the wise shake their heads in disapproval as they see dark men walk arm in arm with white women, or vice-versa.

* * *

The first objection to such a marriage is on grounds of colour. The conquest of the coloured man in the white man's territory is not a fact that can be passed over lightly, and it would be the same if the white man had conquered the heart of an Oriental girl. Somehow we are inclined to look at it always from the woman's angle, and the loss to the race or the community—or shall we say the shame?—is judged in terms of the woman. But, from whatever angle you look at it, a mixed marriage is always looked upon as involving the loss of something that is still held sacred—the purity of the race.

I am no great believer in the purity of the race. I have seen what it has done to the pure races of the world. Adolf Hitler's drive to establish in this world a pure Germanic race will only produce morons in uniform. That is what I really believe will happen to Germany when Aryan productive glands will begin to fructify in holy matrimony. But let us not go so far from home. I have seen pious gentlemen of our own communities rush to print to stop a marriage between two young people of different communities in India. I have seen the sad sight of a girl, who married outside her community, not being allowed at her sister's wedding.

I know that there is such a thing as custom and tradition and that one should have respect for such things, but when these conflict with blood-ties, then I say that I have little respect for customs which stand in the way of natural affection. So it is also when a boy or girl who has married outside the community, is not shown his or her dead parent's face. What a penance to inflict on the young! And all for the sake of the purity of the race. And you, guardians of the race, and heads of the community or whatever you call yourselves, look upon yourselves as perfect specimens of culture and morality.

This inhuman prejudice against mixed marriages makes life very difficult for the young couple who have defied the laws of orthodoxy. Even when ideally matched, exterior circumstances combine to make that marriage a failure. The dice are always loaded against them.

* * *

We are told that the status of children must be considered. They will be classed as half-castes by the world in which we live. Orthodox opinion will regard them as tainted in the same way, though, perhaps, not to the same extent, as illegitimate children. There is no reason nor any logical explanation for this ostracism of those who have been born of parents belonging to two different races especially after the conscience of orthodoxy has been satisfied by a perfectly legal marriage, performed with due rites and solemnities. But, so it is and we cannot easily overlook the fact. We young dreamers must of necessity suffer if we are not willing to bow to the laws and conventions of the society, in which we find ourselves and to its prejudices. But our dreams may come true one day.

And I say this because as the prejudice grows, the number of mixed marriages multiplies. The young people of my generation are more willing to take chances with happiness than their parents were. They resort to secret marriages, sometimes to elopement, to get the man or woman they want, not fearing the consequences. And, as I see some of these young married couples who are standing on their own in life, I feel they have some backbone which will take them a long way in life. They are the sort of people I like to see belonging to the India of my generation. They will get somewhere if they have got so far, for in them there is a spirit of revolt such as I want to see around me in order to shatter the bigotted prejudices which have stood in our way so long.

I feel sometimes that one must break with orthodoxy and with tradition and all these over-rated and over-worshipped demi-gods in our midst in order to create for ourselves a brave new world. The communal problems of India would solve themselves through mixed marriages much more easily than they would by an Act of Parliament. So, too, in this world which is living in perpetual dread of extermination, this intermingling of strange races would bring peace and end this incessant hatred, this national pride, this jealousy of race that seems to be at the root of the strife that saps our soul. War which emanates from the conflict of these rival national interests would find less cause to justify itself

* * *

I think there are still living in this world enough idealists who believe in the super-state and the brotherhood of man. I think there are still enough people in this world who, after having fought for the liberation of humanity and democracy and all such great and noble things, have some energy left to fight for the happiness of younger people whom they see everyday being crushed before their very eyes in the name of morality and tradition and the purity of the race. I think there are also some people who believe that half-caste children born of happy parents will do more good in this world than pure blooded children whose parents have been unhappy. And I am certain that a great many people are tolerant towards mixed marriages even if they are not too enthusiastic about them. It is for all such people that I write. I would not waste my time and energy to convince pig-headed, narrow-minded and insular people who masquerade as the elders of our communities, and to whom we in this city of ours regretfully pay pious homage.

IN THE BERLIN BUTCHER SHOPS.
In this French gibe at the Nazi guns insttead-of-butter program, the housewife says: "Now, shall I take a gas-mask head, a cut of a military saddle or a pound of mailed fists?"
(Courtesy: "Le Rire," Paris).

Japanese Atrocities In Nanking

TALES OF HORROR FROM NEUTRALS —MASS EXECUTIONS—RAPE AND MURDER—THE FILM AS WITNESS

Atrocities have, no doubt, been committed in all wars, and not least in the wars of the West. We are apt to forget such things, partly through self-deception and partly because in retrospect they seem less terrible than the act of war itself. Recent wars, too, have been less marked by atrocities than by stories of atrocities invented as propaganda, which again has tended to make people discount the reality. But when documentary proof exists, when acts of cruelty and terror are seen and recorded by observers of neutral nations it is right that they should be made known so that all should learn that by war man is not ennobled but brutalised. For this reason Mr. Timperley's book on the Japanese terror in China is of the first importance, writes "J. M. D. P." in "Manchester Guardian."

It is not a pleasant book to read, for the facts which it records are not pleasant facts. When the Japanese Army occupied Nanking on December 13 there began a reign of terror and brutality which must have been unparralleled at least since the eighteenth century. The Japanese could not conceal this because a dozen or so foreigners, mostly of American, German, and British nationality, had chosen to stay in the city in order to organise a safety zone for refugees; but when journalists attempted to report what was happening, they censored their dispatches on the ground that these were "grossly exaggerated." It was this that decided Mr. Timperley, who was then acting as the Shanghai correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," to collect the evidence and publish it in book form. The book consists almost entirely of private letters from foreigners who stayed in Nanking and other towns and the documents collected by the international committee in charge of the safety zone in Nanking. Its veracity cannot be questioned.

Mass Executions

When the Japanese entered Nanking resistance was at an end. Those Chinese soldiers who could had escaped across the Yangtze; thousands lay dead at the city gates, where dogs were already gorging on the heaped corpses; a few only had remained, entering the safety zone and giving up their arms to the international committee, which promised that their lives would be spared. Yet within three weeks the Japanese killed nearly 40,000 unarmed persons (judging from the evidence of burials), of whom 30 per cent. had never been soldiers. It is easiest to quote from one of the letters:

Wednesday, December 22,—Firing squad at work very near us at 5 a.m. to-day. Counted over a hundred shots. . . . Went with Sperling to see fifty corpses in some ponds a quarter of a mile east of headquarters. All obviously civilians, hands bound behind backs, one with the top half of his head cut completely off. Were they used for sabre practice?

Thursday, December 23.—Seventy were taken from our camp at the Rural Leaders Training School and shot. No system—soldiers seize anyone they suspect. Callouses on hands are proof that the man was a soldier, a sure death warrant. Rickshaw coolies, carpenters, and other labourers are frequently taken. At noon a man was led to headquarters with head burned cinder-black—eyes and ears gone, nose partly, a ghastly sight. I took him to the hospital in my car, where he died a few hours later. His story was that he was one of the gang of some hundred who had been tied together, then gasolene thrown over them and set afire. He happened to be on the outer edge, so got the gas only over his head. Later another similar case was brought to the hospital with more extensive burns. He also died. It seems probable that they were first machine-gunned, but not all killed. The first man had no wounds, but the second had. Still later I saw a third with similar head and arm burns lying at the corner of the road to my house, opposite the Drum Tower. Evidently he had managed to struggle that far before dying incredible brutality!

Some groups were machine-gunned, others burnt, others again bayoneted. Frequently, for these were mass executions, a few escaped wounded to tell the tale. Many of those who had actually been soldiers were killed after volunteering for work in a labour corps on the understanding that their lives would be saved.

Rape And Murder

So much for official atrocities. But all over the city soldiers were running loose, shooting or bayoneting any Chinese who ran away or refused them money or had none to give, raping women, looting and burning shops, and breaking into foreign property. In spite of the Japanese censorship, accounts of these atrocities have already been published in the "Manchester Guardian" and a few other English and American papers. They are too terrible to repeat in detail, but are in this book for all to read. The number of cases of rape were beyond power to count. Soldiers (and sometimes officers) took women on the streets in daylight or broke into houses at night. Girls were stolen from the safety zone and buildings under foreign protection, sometimes to be returned later, sometimes never to return. Those who resisted were bayoneted; men who tried to protect their wives were shot down; in one authenticated case a child was smothered for crying while its mother was raped.

For long there was no control whatever. There were 17 military policemen for 50,000 soldiers. Later more military police were appointed, who too often joined in the looting and rape themselves. Some officers actually took part in these acts; others, if they discovered soldiers in the act of rape or robbery, would let them go with a reprimand. The Japanese consular authorities (some of whom were decent-minded men) were powerless with the military. Only the dozen or so foreigners managed to save hundreds more cases from rape and murder, constantly risking death at the hands of drunken and lust-mad soldiers.

A Story Of Heroism

The story of the international committee is, indeed, the one relieving factor. It is difficult to praise the heroism of its members too highly. The largest number were American missionaries and doctors, but all the letters refer with admiration to Herr Rabe, a German business man, who was elected chairman of the committee. Herr Rabe had methods of his own:

Rabe did not dare to leave his house (full of women refugees), as Japanese soldiers come over his wall many times a day. He always makes them leave by the same way they come instead of by the gate, and when any of them object he thrusts his Nazi armband in their face and points to his Nazi decoration, the highest in the country, and asks them if they know what that means. It always works!

Reports from other towns make it clear that Nanking was not an isolated instance. Exactly the same things took place at other towns in the Yangtze Valley and also in North China. In North China, however, where the Regular Army was employed, the discipline seems to have been rather better, the officers more sympathetic and less complaisant of their men's behaviour.

Yet, on the whole, there are few alleviating circumstances, and the Japanese atrocities have been of unexampled enormity. They have occurred at a time when it was fondly hoped that the undisciplined licence of professional armies at least was coming to an end, if only to be replaced by organised brutality. The Japanese have indulged in both. Their armies have bombed and burnt; their soldiers have raped and looted. Mr. Timperley quotes with telling effect paragraph 3 of the Imperial Precept to Soldiers and Sailors, which is read to all units of the Japanese Army in peace-time:

Those who thus appreciate true valour should in their daily intercourse set gentleness first and aim to win the love and esteem of others. If you affect valour and act with violence, the world will in the end detest you and look upon you as wild beasts.

It is some satisfaction to have imperial authority for this opinion.

The Film As Witness

"Nanking Captured" a seventeen-minute film record of what Japanese soldiers did to Chinese civilians during and after the fall of the Chinese Capital on December 13 last, was shown to a large assembly in the Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Street, Manchester.

The film, particularly the exterior scenes, was taken under great difficulties, and the consequence is that some sections showing the bodies of mutilated persons are rather dim and distant and depend more on the descriptive script for a realisation of the horrors that have taken place than on the direct witness of the eye. Others, however, are clear enough, showing the bodies of people massacred by machine-gun fire as they lie in the ditch.

The picture is clearer in its clinical close-ups. Particularly horrible are the blackened faces and limbs of people set on fire by means of gasoline. There is one horrible dark mask on a pillow that is memorable above others. Most of the other outrages depicted are of bayonet wounds, principally to the back of the neck and head. One picture shows the dreadful wound inflicted on a Chinese woman whom the Japanese tried to decapitate. She died. The picture shows her in the hands of the doctor, and the patient is seen clutching at his coat during the pain of examining the wound. There are also sequences showing the plight of a boy whose head has been battered with an iron bar, the 22 bayonet wounds of a Chinese policeman, and the like, and a lesson to be learned from them is that the reputed impassivity of the Chinese under suffering is both truth and legend.

The sights can, however, be borne with reasonable fortitude, though they will rouse distressing emotions in all but the most insensitive. The exhibition of this picture, for the first time in Manchester and for about the fourth time only in the country, was at the instance of the Manchester and District China Relief and Campaign Committee, whose cause it cannot fail to help. It brings home the significance of modern war, war on the helpless, in a way in which pictures of demolished buildings and the material havoc wrought by air bombardment do not. Its exhibition followed an address by Dr. Robert McClure on his experience in the war-devastated area of China as Field Director of the International Red Cross at Hankow, Mr. L. F. Behrens, who presided, aptly summarised the film in one phrase, "Things that are happening," and one saw from this picture that in China they have happened indifferently to woman, child, and man. R.H.C.

At the end of the meeting the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Ireland and seconded from the floor by a woman who had just returned from China, and who had been in Manchuria during the 1931 invasion, was passed unanimously:

That this meeting notes that the war has been in progress for a year, expressed deep sympathy with the suffering of the Chinese people and admiration for their heroic struggle, and urges the British Government to take every step, diplomatic, economic, and financial, to fulfil its obligations under international treaties to support the Chinese Government.

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My Escape From Devil's Island

THE AMAZING STORY OF A FUGITIVE'S ADVENTURE THROUGH SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

AFTER HIS ARRIVAL AT THE PANAMA CANAL, BELBENOIT IN SEARCH OF A FRIEND FINDS HIMSELF BACK IN THE JUNGLES—FRIENDLY INDIANS INTRODUCE HIM TO THEIR CHIEF, WHO ORDERS HIM TO TAKE A WIFE OR ELSE—DOMESTIC DUTIES ARE REVERSED—BELBENOIT DOES THE COOKING AND SEWING WHILE HIS WIFE DOES THE HEAVY WORK.

By RENE BELBENOIT

CONVICT NO. 46635

Escaping from Devil's Island, Rene Belbenoit and five other convicts spent seventeen days at sea in an Indian canoe before they reached the British island of Trinidad. The officials refused to turn them over to the French Consul. Chifflot, one of the escaped convicts, bought passage on a German boat sailing for Europe.

After resting twenty days, the remaining fugitives put out to sea in a lifeboat, purchased and equipped for them by the British authorities. Landing on the coast of Colombia where their boat was wrecked, Rene and his companions were robbed of all their clothing by a band of Indians. In a hut they found women's dresses Attired in feminine garb they were arrested by Spanish soldiers and lodged in the military prison at Barranquilla, awaiting the next French steamer to return them to the dread Devil's Island.

A newspaper editor, for whom he wrote several articles, made arrangements for Rene's escape. Overcoming obstacles and hardships he fought his way to the Panama Canal.

Mind often wins over matter. As I climbed out of the salt water, pulled myself up the slippery steps of the jetty, and slumped in the shadows of a new day I knew that only one thing had brought me through the terrible adventure. It was not my muscles, for I am very weak. It was not my knowledge of the jungle or of the sea, for I had none. It was not my experience in dealing with primitive, possibly savage, natives, for they were strange to me. The one thing which had brought me through was just this: I kept repeating over and over to myself the sentence "I 'will' reach the Panama canal! I 'will' reach the Panama Canal!"

Food hadn't mattered. My days of struggle with the coastal waves hadn't mattered. Nothing had mattered 'en route; but now that I was at last under the big American guns, could see the mast on which at dawn the Stars and Stripes would unfurl, I gave way completely. I shook as though a

Rene Belbenoit is shown dressed as a primitive after the Indian chief ordered him to take a wife—or else.

terrible physical convulsion had overtaken me. My mind seemed to swim. I remember looking up at the morning stars and saying a prayer of thanks—and then I remember nothing.

How long I lay there huddled under the eaves of the wharf storehouse I do not know. Groggily I awoke in the broad sunlight. A man in uniform was jabbing his toe against my hip.

"Come Buddy!" he kept repeating. "Come Buddy. You can't sleep it off here Get a move on!"

I got to my feet. I swayed as though, as he thought, I had spent the night in a grog-shop. Dizzily I began finding my way through the tin warehouses past many Zone Policemen who looked at me and smiled knowingly. Gradually I realized, by the lack of labourers that it must be Sunday morning—that all the American police thought I was just coming out of a big Saturday pay-day celebration.

Received Clothes And Money

I made my way to the French quarter of Colon. It harbours many outcasts of the world. I was fed hot stew and hot coffee as soon as I spoke a few words. A woman took up a collection of clothing from near-by houses, and soon I had exchanged the sea-ruined pants and shirt; had shaved and made myself presentable. The Canal train for Panama City left at seven o'clock. Many times during the afternoon I repeated my story to Frenchmen and obtained a few more coins. It was the first time in my life that I had ever begged, but there is no way to get from one side of the Canal to the other save by riding on the American train. I was warned against trying, as I planned, to walk the tracks and bridges. I would be arrested for trespassing on Government property.

When I reached Panama City, on the Pacific side, I went to the address of a Franchman whose name I had remembered. He was a writer and surely would have befriended me. But I found that he was away.. His servant let me sleep in the store room of his house, and fed me generously. I learned that it would be dangerous, if not impossible, for me to continue my way north through Central America immediately. The Costa Rica border, and the western portion of Panama were being very closely watched due to the fear of an uprising over the coming Presidential election. The servant, who was from a western state of the Republic, warned me against trying to continue until the elections were over.

"The boss," he said, "has a banana plantation in the jungles of Darien. Why don't you go on the boat which leaves to-morrow and rest up there for awhile. It's well stocked with food and I'll give you a letter to the foreman."

Thus it was that with only two days of rest in civilization I was again in the jungle. The boat was a shallow-draft, barge-like vessel that went out to sea and then up the Yape River, twisting deeper and deeper into the jungle. In the bow a man began blowing on a giant sea shell. I asked why he did so, and was told that he was notifying all the Indians in villages back of the river that the monthly banana boat had arrived—warning them to have bananas out and at the waterside when the vessel returned down the river.

An Adventure In Tranquillity

Here and there a brown-skinned face looked out at us from the jungle foliage, waved to the captain in the pilot house and signalled by raised fingers the number of bunches of fruit he had ready for market. Late in the afternoon I transfered to a canoe with outboard motor attached, and amidst a great noise we skimmed the twisting river. At sunset we turned in to a high jungle bank and after walking through jungles for ten minutes came to a small clearing. Three little houses stood on stilts in the fading sunlight. In back of them

(Continued On Page 54)

Although women of the Kuna [illegible] sentiment, many of them are attractive.

That mournful sound filling the air is not the song of a mourning dove—it's just a couple of summer romancers parting ways.

World's Youth Demands Peace

Delegates From Fifty-two Countries Will Meet In Conference At Vassar This Month

Plans for a great gathering of the youth of the world at Vassar College from Aug. 15 to Aug. 24 are nearing completion with representatives of fifty-two nations scheduled to respond to the invitation extended by President Henry Noble MacCracken and the board of trustees of the college, (writes Mr. W. A. MacDonald in the "New York Times".)

They will come from the United States and Europe and Asia and South America and Australia, but not at the present writing from Germany, Italy or Japan. There will be 500 or more at this second World Youth Conference.

New York City will welcome them with a pageant at Randalls Island on Aug. 15, where 1,000 young actors, dancers and athletes will suggest the most colourful cultural tendencies of the different nationalities of the Congress. At Vassar the delegates will be housed in the college dormitories and while they are there the American group will pay the contingent expenses of the foreign visitors, a matter of more than 14,000 dollars.

In spite of differences of language it will be an all-American gathering in one respect, decided on after deliberation. The food will be corn on the cob, baked beans, codfish balls and other native edibles. And there will be interpreters for everybody, if possible. One of the delegates will be from Japan but not as a representative of Japan. One from South America had to climb the Andes, failing permission to leave by other means. One from Austria who backed Schuschnigg and was arrested swam the Danube to escape.

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Some of the delegates will wear the costumes of their countries. The Scots have already signified their intention. From Belgium, Brazil and British Guiana will come as wide a variety as the enrolment suggests. Greece, Haiti, Hungary and India will confer with Palestine, Sweden and Switzerland. Fifty United States delegates will attend, but these are limited to this number so that the Congress will not be overbalanced by Americans. Twelve international organizations will send delegates.

The discussions will take in the political and economic bases of peace, the economic and cultural status of youth and its relation to peace, the ethical and philosophical bases of peace, and projects of peace education and action. Methods of collaboration which will enable young people to fulfil their responsibility in contributing to world peace will be sought. Study and discussion will be conducted in four commissions.

The Congress is being sponsored by a committeee of patrons composed of individuals who are known internationally for their work to improve international relations.

The first World Youth Congress was held in Geneva in 1936 under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

BEGINNINGS OF THE CONGRESS

Thirty-six countries were represented and sixteen international societies. An international council elected then promoted the formation of committees in the countries represented and in other countries as well. When the international exposition was held in Paris in 1937 the international council sponsored a peace camp near Paris and there discussed international problems. It was during this camp meeting that the decision was made to accept the invitation of the United States committee to hold a second World Youth Congress near New York.

At Vassar the special groupings will include those from church, farm, student and labour organizations. In geographical divisions—Mediterranean, American, Far Eastern, Central European, African—delegates will confer on the special problems of each region. The World Youth Congress movement takes in more than 40,000,000 young people the world over.

The national committees seek to work for peace and to bring about a better international understanding through education and by study; through the press and by radio; by meetings, camps and conferences. Local assemblies carry this work into towns and villages.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

Some of the questions that will be discussed at Vassar are: Have nations any obligation to cooperate in maintaining peace even if their immediate interests are not threatened? Can there be any international system for the maintenance of peace if all the countries do not participate? Is world disarmament essential to lasting peace? What immediate steps can be taken by international agreement to stop the arms race? What measures can be taken immediately toward the international and national control of arms manufacture and trade? Should one consider a reconstruction of world economy on the basis of international co-operation or through economic nationalism?

And under the religious and philosophical bases of peace come the questions: Is there any ultimate loyalty which we have in common? What is the special task of the churches in connection with a moral basis which will give a solid foundation for international law? What is the content of international justice? What is its relation to law? What is its relation to historical realities, such as territory conquered in the past, growth of population etc.? Are there any objective criteria which allow us to decide what justice means internationally? And, is justice ever more important than peace?

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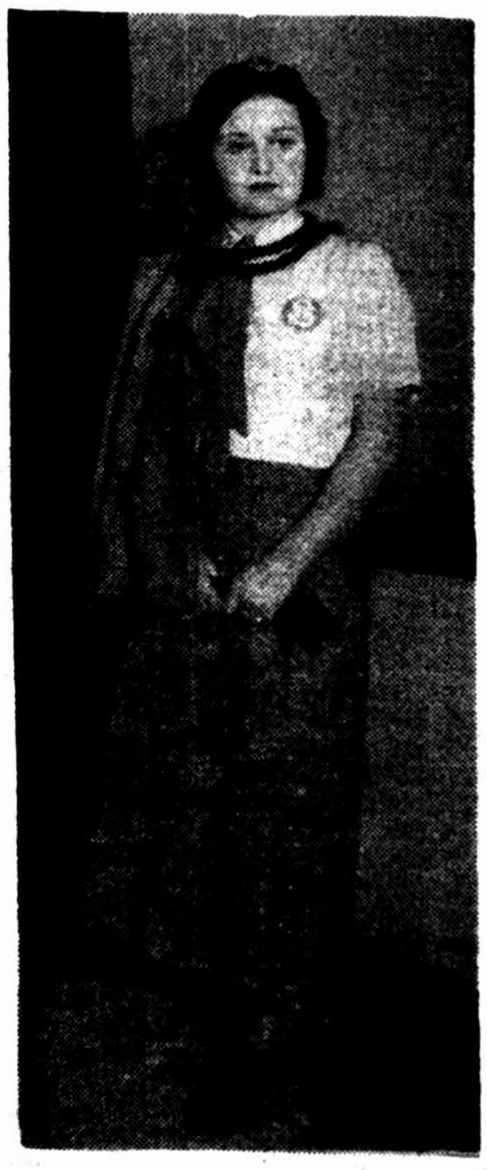
Sokol: World-Famed Gymnastic Festival Of Czechoslovakia

By T. K. MENON

The Czechoslovak Sokol Movement is the world's premier and oldest physical cultural organisation. It was founded in the year 1862 by the late Dr. Miroslav Tyrs, the great philosopher and author, as a means of ensuring a high moral and physical standard for the whole Czechoslovak nation.

The Sokol Congress is held every six years. In the year 1882,

Sokol Youths on the march.



A Czech Girl In Sokol Uniform.

the Congress had only a strength of 720 members, but to-day the Sokol has a strength of three quarter million boys and girls. In the Czechoslovak language Sokol means Falcon, the historical bird which is famous for its great swiftness of wing, immense strength and speed.

It was thought that the idea of moral and physical fitness of the nation would help more than anything else in the country's struggle to regain the political independence of the Czechoslovak nation. In this we in India have a great object lesson, i.e., a thorough moral and physical development of our people is of vital importance for the Indian people to march towards the goal of political and economic independence There is no doubt that the Sokol organisation played an extremely important part in the independence of Czechoslovakia, which was crushed down for centuries by the autocratic Austro-Hungarian Emperors, with the moral and material support of Imperialist Germany of the pre-war days.

Harmonious Development Aimed At

The physical culture which is promoted by the Sokol Movement comprises general gymnastic games and displays, athletic sports, etc. While physical drill has always been the main feature of Sokol activities, the training of the mind, will-power and character has never been lost sight of. The Sokol system is many-sided, close attention being paid to a harmonious development of the whole human frame, along with a due co-ordination of the entire muscular system. It looks to the aesthetic side of exercise, endeavouring to strengthen self-confidence, courage and will-power. At the same time, it is based on collective drill, and is intended to increase the nation's defensive powers. Dr. Tyrs, the founder, in drafting the system devoted great attention to training in light athletics. Circumstances, however,

(Continued On Page 42)

When the mentally sketchy girl-friend hears that there's a free-for-all going on down the street she thinks that there's something being given away.

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TOSCA

THE PATHS OF GLORY LEAD.....?

(By S. B. NAYAMPALLY)

I remember the day when my ancestor was greedily gripped by Emile Zola begging for protection. The success of 'Nana' and a fat figure cheque did not help him much. My family tree is famous with personages who have been faithful and indispensible to Rajahs, Maharajahs, including the great National Leaders. But I am to-day stripped of my garments, deserted on a foot-path corner unattended, unappreciated, inspite of all what I have done for my master. Monuments are erected in memory of national heroes. Their names are gathered and garnered; each place grows proud of them who were born there. There is in every village and every neighbourhood a glowing pride in its martyred heroes, tablets preserve their names, pious love renews the inscriptions as time and the unfeeling elements efface them.

Gone are the days when I had youth and strength. The American War of Independence and the historical fights in abolition of slavery has least effected my clan. Gladstone, the Pitts, Burke, are gone. Even Mahatmaji does not yet find the time ripe for my salvation. I was bought for a price by a Bania gentleman, which sent my old master into ecstasies of joy. I was robed in black silk cloth with matching borders. I was decorated with golden band round my neck. Evidently the Bania gentleman was in a gala mood or had found luck in cotton figures.

I was taken to my new home where I was formally introduced to the family. The children took an immediate fancy to me and I was popular with them in no time. The Sethani seemed to have disliked me and rebuked her husband for his extravagance. She vied with me in arrogance; snatching me away from the children, she dumped me in a corner, to be left in solitude till the next morning, when my new master led me by the hand from my place of rest.

I accompanied him, little suspecting my glory to be short lived. That very evening Sethji looked depressed, probably the fall in the cotton market told on his bank account and health. I was looked upon with superstition and was a bad omen indirectly for the crisis in the market for no fault of mine. I never before knew that the Hindu families were so superstitious, but I prayed and prayed that I may be given strength to serve my master faithfully.

The next day I was deprived of the golden band which decorated my neck and was wrenched by force by the Sethani, who was pleased at my sorry plight. Without any grudge or compiaint I followed Sethji to the Market, where things looked a bit hot and my chance came and I fought and fought till every bone in my body ached. I left my marks on many a face, some bleeding, some retreating in fright of my cruel blows, still I stuck to my master till the police intervened and brought the fight to an end. My clothes were torn—by sheer force of habit I was led by my master and we boarded a tram-car, poor me, only to be deserted in a fit of absent mindedness by my Sethji.

When I awoke from the swoon I remained unclaimed. Nobody wanted me in my torn clothes. I was sheltered in a Tram Depot, my wounds unattended and I pined and pined till I caught consumption. The next I know how unceremoniously I was thrown in the arms of a Fakir. He mended my garments and tried in his way to take care of me. He would never lead me as my old master used to, but tucked me under his arm till I was suffocated to death. The only job I was allowed to do was to open my arms and receive the alms offered to the fakir on his daily beats. Basking in the sun, wetting in the rain, I fell a victim to the inexplorable force of cold winter winds, till my rusted joints gave way.

Do not look at me in contempt and leave my bones to the elements of nature to be destroyed, for I served somebody as much as a national leader serves his country. I have been a patriot to the last whiff of my breath, but my fakir left me on the footpath and wended his way to nowhere. My youth, my services, and my glory have led me to the nail where I am hung under a sign-board bearing the name 'Doctor of Broken Umbrellas.'

BELOVED OF THE POETS

By A. K. ISMAIL

Ever since Creation set its machinery in motion and Man was modelled according to the caprices of the Gods, the desire to express thoughts in appropriate terms has been an evident monopoly of Mankind. From times immemorial, man has endeavoured to transform his thoughts and the consequent flights of imagination into beautiful expressions have found their result in POETRY. Poetry—both ancient and modern is nothing more than a laudatory song of everything beautiful in Nature and the yearning of the poet to reach the ideal.

To the uninitiated, the praises of the Poet's Beloved may appear exaggerated; for, the layman is necessarily a materialist and the spiritual yearning behind the Poet's song is not comprehensible to his limited grasp. I therefore propose to explain briefly what exactly is a "Beloved" in the language of the poet, particularly the Eastern Poet.

To the Poet, the Beloved is ever an ideal—impossible of achievement, and hence all the more desirable. Failure to him means success; for, he has had the satisfaction of striving after the unattainable. To him, it is the criterion of everything good—an emblem of beauty, both physical and spiritual, and does not necessarily allude to anyone or anything in particular. The beauty of the faminine is of a quality which envelopes all the finer attributes of nature's art. Invariably to the true Poet, the Beloved is the channel for the expression of his sentiments for greater beauty —for that fountain of eternal beauty wherefrom springs this earthly beauty.

FOUNTAIN OF INSPIRATION.

Beautiful and Divine, the Beloved is the source from which the Poet draws his inspiration. It is the Divinity which he enshrines in his altar of Love and in whose praises he pours forth the wine of his poetry. His soul craves for her favours which she ever denies and the pleasure of her worship intermingles with the pain of her denials. He complains, but always the glory of his devotion outshines the pathos of his woes

MOTH AND THE FLAME.

Eastern philosophy asserts that the consummation of love is death—the spiritual mating of the souls, as it were. The famous example of 'The Moth and the Flame" is an oft-quoted allusion to this point—The singing or burning of the Moth in its quest after the mysteries of the Flame. Pain is inter-linked with pleasure and the Beloved of the Poets is an unrealisable dream which hides pleasure in its coffer of pain. The Poet is a traveller, a pilgrim who attempts to reach the heights of pleasure through the valley of pain, for a darshan of his Beloved. How well is this illustrated by a Persian couplet!

"Aye Murge Seher Ishq Za Parvana Biyamoz
Kan Sookhta ra Jan Shood va avaz Nayamad."

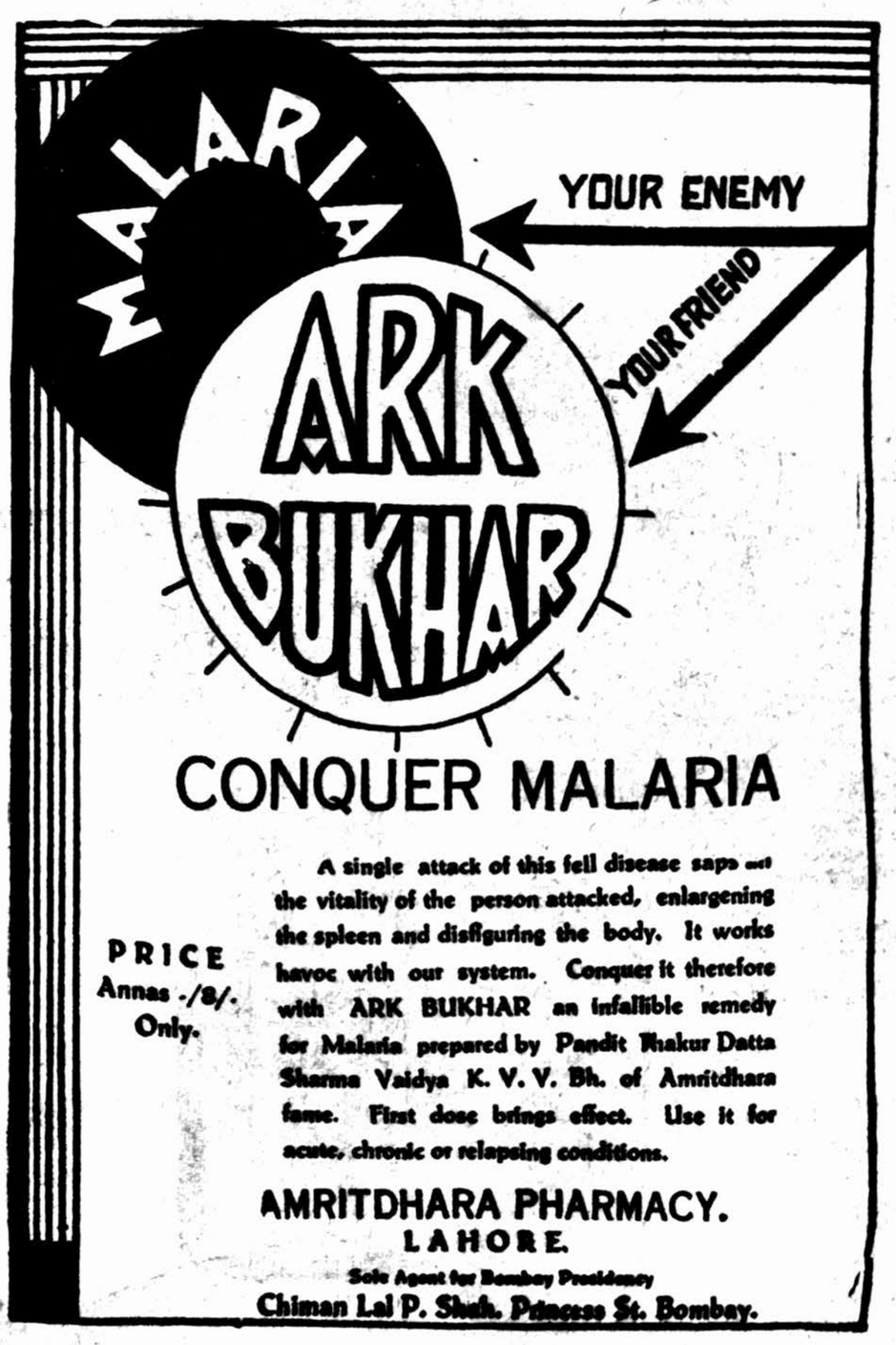
Here the Poet points to the Moth as a faithful votary of the temple of Love. He tells his audience (Murge Seher literally means "Cock of the morning" and refers to its call) to learn the true conception of Love from the Moth, which, although burnt to a cinder, did not even as much as express the pain it felt.

The beauty that surpasses human comprehension is the beauty of the Beloved. In her beauty are reflected Honour, Virtue, Truth and Purity. Her beauty is of a pattern which only the most vivid imagination of the Poet can weave—the harmonious blending of life and love into one perfect existence. She is perfection personified, unapproachable, ever aloof and beyond reproach. She is an image whose splendour of qualities eclipses her personality. In other words, she is nobody, yet she is everybody.

The Beloved of the Poets is a being in itself, not to be confounded with anything earthly or transitory. The immortal poet Ghalib expresses this sentiment most beautifully and differentiates so well between the two—earthly and divine—in his couplet:—

"Har Bool-havis ney Husn Parasti Shuar Kee,
Ab Abroo-ey Sheva-ey Ehle Nazar Gaee."
(Every lustful person has taken to the worship of the beautiful.
Now the prestige of the person with true perception (for beauty) has gone).

Contemplation of the beautiful, be it mythical or real, is definitely a step towards elevation of the soul; for, in beauty and in beauty alone do we glimpse a particle of the greater glory of creation—Nay, even a glimpse of the Creator Himself.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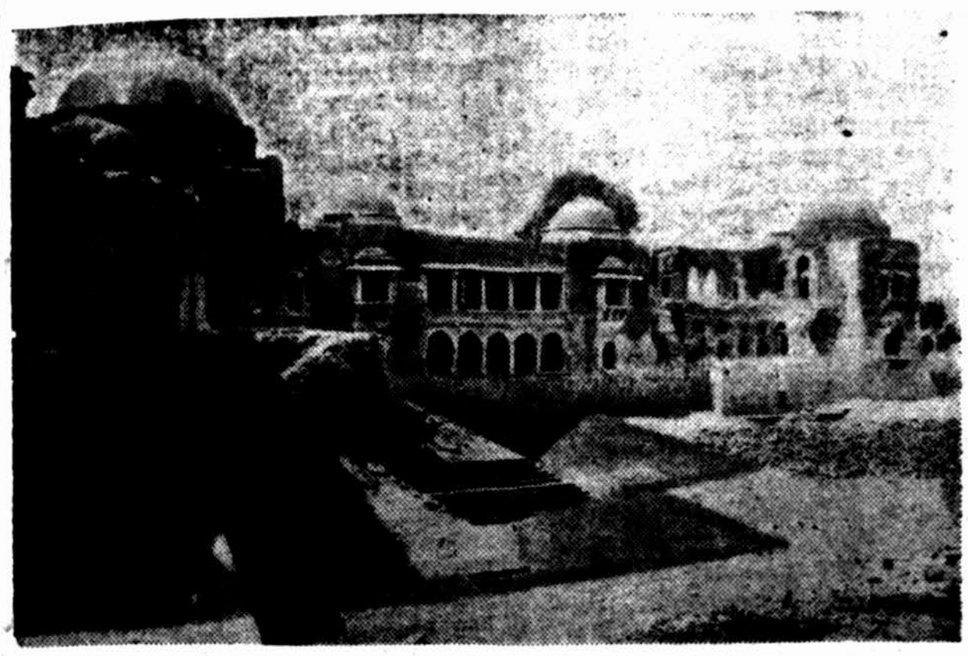
CONGRESS OF MENTAL HYGIENE

The 5th European Congress for Mental Hygiene will take place from the 22nd to 25th of August in Munich. The organisers are the Committee of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists. Mental diseases and other subjects will be dealt with in the form of reports. At the Congress the chair will be taken by Professor Rudin and the reports will be delivered by well-known authorities. German, French, Italian and English will be the languages used during the Congress and receptions will be given by the Reich Government and the councillors of Munich.

"Would you still love me if I had only one eye?" asked Jack.
"Good gracious, no—what a question!" replied his 'fiancee.'
"I'll hold the umbrella then."

India's Ancient Universities

The Glory That Was Nalanda



Hauz Khas, Delhi
(Courtsey: Indian State Railways Magazine.)

The fifth century, A.D., saw the greater part of India basking in the sun of peace and prosperity. A strong king, Samudragupta, ruled as paramount lord over the land. His natural gifts, his artistic skill were such as to incline him to the society of the learned. His immediate successors inherited with his kingdom, his intellectual bent and so it is not surprising to find that under their rule philosophers and poets were encouraged and patronised, irrespective of caste and creed; thus it was that the university of Nalanda, primarily a Buddhist monastery, was founded by King Kumaragupta I (415-455), though he was a devout Hindu.

But, long before this king's reign, Nalanda had been renowned as a place peculiarly fitted as a 'rain retreat' for the wandering 'bhikshus.' Buddha had said, "Let the able man, regarding his own weal, have pleasant monasteries built to lodge their learned men." And this command was very literally obeyed. At Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda and Sanchi 'viharas' were built to become rich, populous even luxurious seats of wisdom; at Ajanta, Ellora, Karla and Nasik excavated caves came into being for the same purpose. But before a great university has its inception there must exist a vast literature for the reason of the university is that it may teach and expound that literature though it need not necessarily restrict itself to works already existing. Nalanda therefore, became a university of renown because of the wonderful intellectual fervour which preceded it.

Chequered History Of Nalanda

Nalanda had many ups and downs. Probably founded as a residential college it soon became famous as a centre of learning not only of The Great Vehicle by the monks, but also The Vedas by the Hindus; whilst for all men there were the studies of grammar, philosophy, logic, medicine and mechanics and the excellence of its teaching gave it more than merely local importance. Then came the Huns with destruction in their train and the buildings were laid low only to rise again in greater splendour. Many times this must have occurred for excavation has revealed nine levels of occupation. But, after more than one thousand years of existence, it was utterly destroyed by the Mahomedans.

The history of Nalanda mainly depends upon the records of Chinese and Thibetan pilgrims, those indefatigable searchers after the holy places of their Master, the Lord Buddha. Unfortunately no contemporary Hindu accounts remain. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese Master of the Law and the Bayard of Buddhist enthusiasm gives clear details of the building of the university; I-Tsing, another searcher after wisdom, notes that the building was four-square like a city, having four large gateways of three storeys each, the whole being covered with tiles, marvellous to behold.

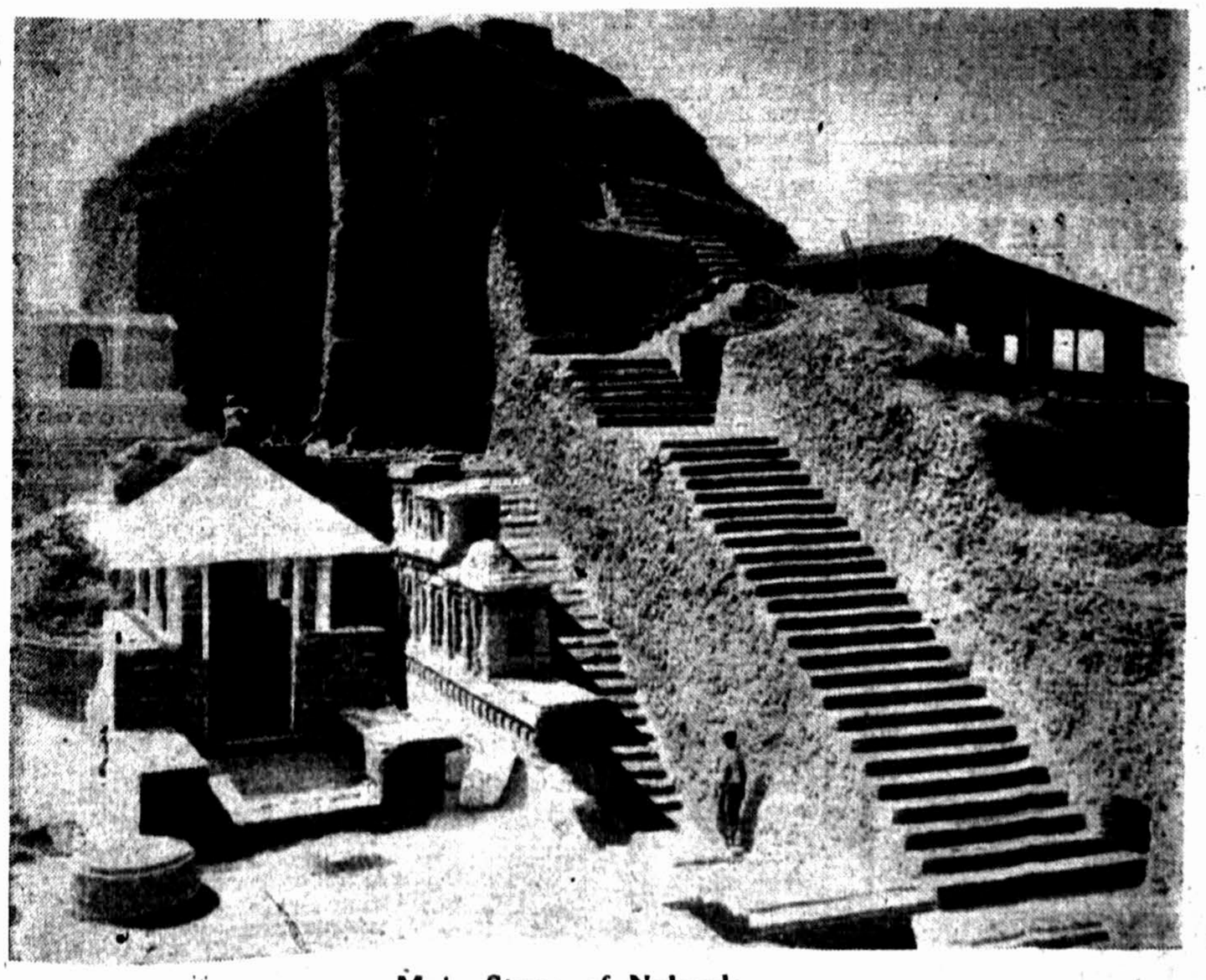
Perhaps the greatest benefactor of the university was the Emperor Harsha, Hiuen Tsang's friend and patron. He enlarged and improved the colleges; made provision for the feeding and clothing of the many students and professors who flocked to Nalanda not only from remote parts of India but from far beyond its frontiers; and, moreover, fed daily forty priests, thus in every way endeavouring to spread its culture.

The University Buildings

It appears from the Chinese writings that there were at least six wings to the monastery, each built by a king, all enclosed in the privacy of solid brick. It must have been a wonderful establishment when Hiuen Tsang sojourned there. "One gate opens into the great college, from which are separated eight other halls, standing in the middle (of the monastery). The richly adorned towers, and the fairy-like turrets are congregated together like pointed hill-tops. The observatories seem to be lost in the mists of the morning and the upper rooms tower above the clouds.

"All the outside courts, in which are the priests' chambers, are of four stages with dragon-projections and coloured eaves. The pearl-red pillars, carved and ornamented, the richly adorned balustrades and the roofs covered with tiles that reflect the light in a thousand shades, these things add beauty to the scene." And the calm, philosophical monk becomes

(Continued On Page 51)



Main Stupa of Nalanda.
(Courtsey: Indian State Railways Magazine.)

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Intellectual Renaissance Of Egypt

CAIRO UNIVERSITY INTRODUCES FAR-REACHING CHARGES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

(By M. Mustafa Ziada, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Egyptian University.)

The inauguration of the old Egyptian University in 1908 brought into existence one of the most potential and momentous factors in the intellectual renaissance of the land of the Pharaohs. Before that date the only forces that did good battle against the deadly torper and obscurantism which prevailed in the country were the Azhar School of Shaikh Muhammad Abdu, who died in 1905 and the higher colleges appertaining to the Egyptian Ministry of Education. But both forces were hindered and handicapped by the nature of their scope and "raison d'etre." The School of Shaikh Abdu, for instance, consisted of only a handful of Zealous reformers, who attempted single-handed, and in the teeth of conservative and reactionary resistance, to effect far-reaching changes in several directions. Thus, though the question of intellectual progress was the nearest to their hearts, the very wide range of their other ideals could allow it only a portion of their effort. As for the higher colleges belonging to the Ministry of Education, they could not aspire to lead the intellectual movement, nor to be responsible for the intellectual renaissance in the country, so long as they were limited by the terms of their very existence. These terms were that the higher colleges should go on producing officials and civil servants for the various departments of Government.

It is true that an increasing number of the graduates of the aforesaid colleges were annually sent by the Government to Europe to read for University Degrees and Diplomas, and that most of these "mission students" have returned to Egypt with qualifications and attainments worthy of the responsibilities which they carried in the service of the State. But the number of these "university men" was limited always, and the very fact that university education could be found in Egypt only as an "imported commodity" made a clear case for the necessity of founding one university at least on Egyptian soil.

Birth Of Cairo University

And so, with the inauguration of the old Egyptian University in Cairo in 1908, a house of learning 'par excellence' was begun. It was not trammelled by the difficulties or limitations of the reformers and the higher colleges, and it had the good will and the general blessing of the country. But it had one major difficulty in the matter of finance, as it had been founded on certain public donations that soon proved to be inadequate. This super difficulty, however, was happily overcome in 1925, when the Government of the day, inspired by His Majesty the late King Faud I, himself the first Rector of the old university and a deep lover of learning, took over the university and constituted it as a Government establishment. Since then the Egyptian University has been growing by leaps and bounds, and its impressive though inchoate building at Giza, near Cairo, are palpable testimony to the urge and drive of the intellectual movement in Egypt.

Under the aegis of the Government, the budget of the university jumped from little over £E. 10,000 before 1925 to £E.278,786 in 1932. The number of its regular students showed a similar quick increase, for it averaged 107 before 1925, and it leapt to 2,381 in 1932. These numbers were distributed among the four faculties then existing, namely the Faculties of Arts (or Letters), Science, Law and Medicine. Of these the Faculties of Arts and Law only had existed, though on a small scale, under the old university, and the Faculties of Science and Medicine were the creation of the new university. But it is well to remember that the latter faculties were but two of the higher colleges of the old regime, given a new name and planned on a larger scale.

Later on, in 1835, the remaining colleges were incorporated by the university, which now boasts of seven faulties, i.e., Arts, Science Law, Medicine (including also the Schools of Veterinary Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry and a special school for midwives), Engineering, Agriculture and Commerce. Small wonder that the budget estimates of the university for the year 1936 amounted to £E.850,000, and that the total number of its regular students during the corresponding year soared to 6,781.

Public Lecture Series

Now, it is necessary to add, in conclusion, that the activities of the various faculties of the university do not stop at the usual academic routine of regular lectures for regular students. It is true that it has not been possible, as yet, for the university to organize any sort of extension courses of study to students unable, through poverty or occupation, to pursue any of the prescribed courses. But it has largely contributed to the uplift of the popular mind by organizing a series of public evening lectures every year. These naturally attract varied gatherings, but they have aided greatly in the present intellectual movement. The university, moreover, has a Publication Committee which publishes every year a considerable number of original works in various subjects; and it may well be added, too, that the sustained researches of several professors and teachers in its faculties have led the way, not unawares, to a lasting and serious intellectual revival in Egypt.

SIMPLE MYSTERY

By JAMES FREEMAN

A convicted murderer had been executed in Massachusetts and, despite the absence of newspapers and radio, the prisoners in a mid-western state's prison knew all the details.

"Grapevine," Deputy Warden Tom Squiers explained it. "That mysterious means of communication known to all prisoners——"

"Mysterious my eye!" Warden Talbot scoffed. "Tom, you're young in this business and given to dramatics besides. Don't you realize that the minute you begin talking about mysterious somethings that no one can explain, you're sticking your chin out for John Public to sock it? You can't pass the buck like that. There's nothing mysterious about the so-called grapevine."

"Everyone thinks there is."

"Sure. And let them. Those outside like to talk in awed tones about what goes on inside of prisons. They like to refer to the grapevine as though it were a form of magic stupid prisoners could perform, and the authorities are too dumb to catch on to. That's swell until a break occurs. Then Johnnie Public wants to know how the prisoners communicated with cronies on the outside who helped them escape by providing get-away cars, etc. Well, we can't pass the buck by saying it's the mysterious grapevine, and expect that to excuse it all."

"You mean you know how information gets in and out of prisons?"

"I know that there's nothing mysterious about it. Guards can be bribed, and new prisoners coming in always have bits of information to pass around—and then there are other means."

"Well?"

"That's where the mysterious business comes in. Sometimes there is a mystery—until we solve it. I have in mind the time Squint McGee was in here. Squint had been a big shot in the underworld. He was due to be executed. We expected he'd try to escape, and he did.

"Squint had plenty of money. He could buy himself luxuries that other prisoners couldn't have. Also, he could bribe guards, if the guards were willing. Some were. We apprehended one and discharged him. As the time drew near for Squint's execution we assigned trusted men to the block where his cell was located.

"Still, we had reason to suspect he was communicating with his henchmen on the outside. We suspected he was planning a break. That's all we knew. His means of communication was a mystery. The guards were questioned and searching every night. We were certain they were not the means of carrying messages. Squint's letters to his wife and son were carefully gone over. We thought they might contain some sort of code. But there was nothing in them to indicate a hidden message.

A week passed and we hadn't gotten any nearer as solution of the mystery. I was frankly worried. I'd been in this work a long time, and I knew Squint was scheming to get free. I knew him well enough to know that once outside he'd have means provided to assure his safe getaway.

"He was a model prisoner. He never complained or argued. He seemed resigned to his fate. This in itself made me dead certain something was brewing. Squint wasn't the type to submit so readily.

"As the time drew near for Squint to be taken to the death cell we doubled the guard in his block. We watched him night and day, and all the time we were racking our brains to think of the means by which he was communicating with the outside.

"It was just about then that Henry Mortimer, the great criminologist, visited our prison. In desperation I told him my fears and suspicions. I thought he might think me a little silly, talking about the 'uncanny feeling' I had. But he didn't even smile. Instead he asked me a lot of pointed questions regarding the precautions I had taken and my investigation.

Then he asked to see the next letter Squint wrote to his wife.

"Squint wrote one the following day. We intercepted it and gave it to Mortimer. He went to his quarters. An hour later he summoned me.

"'Well, I've solved part of your mystery. I know the means McGee is using to communicate with his friends, but as yet I don't know all the circumstances or the date of his planned break. My advice is to postpone the execution for a month or so. By doing this, Squint will feel he has more time. He'll set ahead the date of his break and make other plans. If this happens, you can relax till the time comes'

"I started at him in amazement. But when he explained to me the means of communication Squint was using, I agreed readily. We set ahead the date for the execution, and the very next day Squint changed the date for his break. In the days that followed the entire plan was revealed to us by means of Mortimer's discovery. We not only thwarted Squint's plan, but succeeded in capturing three of his accomplices."

"But how," Squiers asked, "was Squint communicating with the outside?"

"Simple," Talbot smiled. "Just as all mysteries are simple when once explained. Mortimer had taken Squint's letter apart bit by bit. He found that a few words had been crawled beneath the postage stamp on the envelope."

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A NOVEL

DUCHESS BY APPOINTMENT. By Lady Mary Cameron. T. Werner Laurie 7sh. 6d.

Anyone who has read that really rollicking story "Merrily I go to Hell" will be glad to know that the authoress, Lady Mary Cameron has written yet another amusing story "Duchess by Appointment." Mrs. Boltz, an American hostess of the social lion-hunting type returns to God's own country after a prolonged European tour and describes to her cronies way back home how many glittering scions of the nobility and Royalty she has met. She is asked to give some proof of this and decides to hold a reception and ask a Russian Princess to the party thinking that some impecunious specimen would be forthcoming from somewhere. Applying to an agency for High Class Models she is lent the services of a Mannequin who consents to play the role of an English duchess for the night. Her success so dazzles this young person, however, that she decides to carry on for a time. The most ludicrous and amusing situations are created and how New York's elite bow to an erstwhile Mannequin and go crazy over Her Grace makes very interesting reading indeed. Lady Mary Cameron has a bright and vivacious style and has succeeded in writing yet another story whose liveliness may be relied upon to deplete the depression of these monsoon days.

H. C. V.

TRUTH ABOUT THE PEACE TREATIES

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Messrs. Victor Gollancz Limited announce that they will publish during this autumn "The Truth About the Peace Treaties" by Mr. Lloyd George.

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This is the inside story of the Treaties, told with complete frankness and with a mass of documentary evidence. There can be no doubt that this volume (which is full of what are called "revelations") will arouse, a series of controversies of the first magnitude.

LEAGUE STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, 1937-38. Ser. L.o.N. P. 1938. II. A.4. 336 pages. In wrappers 10|- 250 dollars; bound in cloth 12|6 3.50 dollars.

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Notes help the reader to avoid pitfalls in this mass of information on such varied subjects as international trade public finances, currencies and their increasing communications capital issues and recent trends of population.

Poetry Of Sauda

SAUDA. By the late Mr. Shaikh Chand, M.A., LL.B. (Osmania). Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan. Pp. 413. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

This is the first thesis published by the Majlis-e-Tahqiqat-e-Ilmiya, Osmania University, Hyderabad. It was prepared by a student of the same University under the personal guidance of Maulavi Abdul Haq, who is the head of the Urdu section there. The writer of this thesis was granted a scholarship by the said Majlis, but it is a pity that such a promising young man was snatched away by the cruel hand of death before the book was finally out of the press. The manuscript was examined by Maulana Habib-ur-Rahman Sherwani before publication and he is right in opining that the thesis is of such a high standard that the Ph.D. degree can be conferred by any University on the writer.

This bulky book, which has been printed from movable types with a beautiful blue border, deals with the life and works and poetry of Mirza Muhammad Rafi Sauda, one of the greatest early poets of the Urdu language. He flourished in the 18th century and soon captured the attention of Emperor Shah Alam, who became his pupil. He had also other nobles of the court as his patrons. Those were the days when Delhi was in the throes of invasions, by the Persians, the Afghans and the Marathas. He was an eye-witness to many incidents connected with the political life of those days. In his old age he, however, migrated to Farrukhabad and thence to Lucknow where he ultimately died in 1781

He was so well-versed that he composed in almost all kinds of poetical compositions. He was a copious writer. In addition to his "diwan," "masnavis" and a "tazkira" of Urdu poets he also wrote numerous "qasidas" of a very high order which remain unsurpassed up to this day, and also composed incisive satires of which he was a past master. He was one of those few poets who have enriched the Urdu language in many ways. He introduced Indian traditions, similes and metaphors, and coined words, most of them being curious, yet beautiful, combinations of Hindi and Persian. Several of his couplets and single lines have passed into proverbs like those of Sa'adi who likewise enriched the Persian language. All these things have been exhaustively dealt with by the learned writer, in a critical manner, which is not only well-balanced but just. He has, among other things, corrected some time-honoured mis-statements about Sauda and has also cleared the position of Mir, one of Sauda's contemporaries, for whose poetry Sauda had a great respect. The story of his tussles with him has been fully exposed to be a myth.

The work is, on the whole, very scholarly and comprehensive, dealing as it does with every aspect of Sauda's life. The author is, 'inter alia', very hard on Hazin, a Persian poet and a contemporary of Sauda, who had rather a poor opinion about Sauda's poetical achievements. The learned writer of the thesis calls him the Miss Mayo of his times. There is no doubt that Hazin at times does speak disparagingly of Indian life of those days, but he certainly did not criticise men of his time with any ulterior motive, like Miss Mayo

The author of the thesis has certainly enriched the Urdu language by his masterly exposition and the careful handling of his subject and it is hoped that lovers of Urdu will fully appreciate the labours involved in the writing of such a bulky volume. The Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu adds another feather to its cap by publishing such a useful book.

RATIONALISM

THE OUTLINE OF RATIONALISM. By Chandra Chakraberty. Vijaya Krishna Brothers, Calcutta

This is not more pretentious than a booklet of 132 pages with copious informative foot-notes. What amazes one on reading through it is the wealth of information its author has managed to concentrate within these pages. He has conceived the ambition of giving, against an awe-inspiring background of whirling atoms, spectral nebulae and glittering stars, a scientific account of the development of our planet from the parent Sun and of Man's evolution long after this incandescent planet of ours had cooled down to allow the evolution of life on it. Though very technical, especially on the subject of Astrophysics and the other sciences, Mr. Chandra Chakraberty has succeeded admirably in his object and incidentally shown what a well-informed man he is. No small honour for an Indian scholar who does not even lay claim to a single academic qualification, though to judge by his extensive erudition he must be the possessor of half a dozen of them.

Beginning with the evolution of the elements, and the wonderful constitution of the atoms, the author gives us a vivid impression of the immensity of the Universe and what constitute the Universe and then discusses the Scientific theory of the Origin of the Solar System, one of the millions of galactic systems which constitute the Universe. The mind is appalled at this scientific revelation and cannot fail to realize what a conceited creature Man is, who being the inhabitant of an atom lost in the immensity of the cosmos, yet imagines he is the Lord of Creation and talks of an immortal destiny in some other world! This, itself, is the first lesson of humility which a well informed Rationalistic must get on going through the pages of such a work as this Outline of Rationalism.

After a learned description of the Sun and its attendant planets, the author confines himself to the Earth and traces its history from the time it was a globe of molten lava to the time of the laying down of the first rocks. He then rapidly surveys the different geological epochs and describes the forms of life peculiar to each period. Then, having set the stage for the appearance of man, he discusses his evolution from the lower forms, his prehuman stage, his primitive stage and his divergence into the various races of the past and the reintegration of those races forming the peoples of to-day.

(Continued On Page 46)

BENGAL LOAN COMPANIES

THE BENGAL LOAN COMPANIES. By Mrinal Kanti Bose, M.A., B L. published by All Bengal Loan Companies Association, Calcutta.

This is a little pamphlet dealing with the activities of the Bengal Loan Companies and their valuable services to the agriculturists who prior to the advent of these companies were in the hands of private Mahajans The author tries to prove this problem in the course of his discussion and asserts that the agriculturists who were uncared for prior to the formation of these companies not only got the entire benefit of lesser rate of interest and bona fide dealings, but that they i. e. the Loan Companies also benefitted the landlords.

He then proceeds to discuss the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act of 1935 which he characterises as a "reactionary piece of legislation" and emphasises that the Act has created "an awful confusion in rural Bengal."

He discusses with a view to show how the basis of the Act in his opinion were fundamentally wrong No doubt this little pamphlet of 25 pages is of particular local interest to the people of Bengal, but it does also give an insight into certain problems of agricultural finance which are of value to all who are interested in that question.

S. R. D.

STUDENT'S ENGLISH-URDU DICTIONARY

STUDENT'S HOME DICTIONARY, ENGLISH-URDU. Published by Ram Narayan Lal, Allahabad. Price Re. 1.

This is a pocket dictionary containing English words with English meanings and Urdu meanings written in Nastaliq and a list of abbreviations of daily use It will be found very useful by students.

Judging from the bathing suits of this season moths are going to have to unionize and demand better living conditions from now on.

For the best stock of
GERMAN BOOKS
in All-India
INTERNATIONAL BOOK HOUSE
ASH LANE, Esplanade Road, Bombay

"LUXURY TOUR" WHICH ENDED IN FIASCO

Rosita Forbes, Explorer And Author, Sues For £225 As Compensation But Gets Only £30-3-6

Rosita Forbes (Mrs. Arthur McGrath), the explorer and author, was the plaintiff at Clerkenwell County Court when she sued Orientourist, Ltd., of Regent Street, London, W., under an agreement between the parties made at Calcutta on March 4, 1938, (writes the "Manchester Guardian.")

Mr. Hale appeared for Mrs. McGrath, and Mr. Fearnley Whittingstall for Orientourist, Ltd.

Mr. Hale said that in the spring Mrs. McGrath was acting as hostess in the sense of looking after what the defendants described as a "superluxury tour to the India of the Ruling Princes." It was advertised on the basis that those who had the good fortune to go would spend their time substantially as the guests of the Ruling Princes and see India as no tourists had ever seen it before. The fee per guest was 750 guineas.

The "Foundation Day" of the Modern Girls' School, Kamathipura, was celebrated on the 26th July under the presidentship of Dr. Miss Vatsala Kalewar. Photo shows Dr. Kalewar with a group of girl students.

"The tour," Mr. Hale said, "was a complete fiasco."

"HUMILIATION."

When the party arrived at Calcutta Mrs. McGrath was anxious to leave it. She had been put to a good deal of humiliation and was advised that she had cause of action against the defendants On the advice of solicitors she entered into an agreement whereby nothing more was to be said about any claim. She was to receive as compensation for what had happened and as provision for her expenses and those of her secretary the sum of 3,000 rupees -£225. The claim arose out of that agreement.

The defence put forward, said Mr. Hale, was that the agreement was procured by fraudulent misrepresentation by Mrs. McGrath, and, further, that it was procured by duress exercised by her and undue influence.

Mr. Fearnley Whittingstall said it had been stated that the tour was a crushing failure and that failure had been attributed wholly to the defendant company. He contended that Mrs. McGrath was substantially responsible for the failure.

Brigadier General Alan Hutchinson, a witness for the defence, interposed owing to another engagement, asked his opinion as to the cause of the tour's failure, replied: "The main cause was the yellow brochure on which it was stated that this tour was at the invitation of princes and rajahs of India and setting out the names of these princes and rajahs."

Shown corrections in ink on a copy of the brochure, he said they were in Mrs. McGrath's handwriting.

EXPENSES AND £500.

Mrs. Joan Rosita McGrath said that she was known as a traveller and writer as Rosita Forbes. She was told that if she went with the tour her expenses would be paid and she would have £500 to cover clothes and personal expenses necessary for ceremonial visits in India. She said that it would be impossible for her to go without a secretary, and it was agreed to pay the expenses of Mr. Butler, the secretary selected.

Mr. Fearnley Whittingstall: You knew that after this tour there was to be a public issue of capital by the company?—I know nothing of that.

And if it were not a successful tour it had got to be hushed up?—I did not realise that.

Did you realise that any threat of publicity would be a very powerful weapon in the hands of the threatener—I had never really thought of it. I suppose I did realise that publicity would not be good either for them or for me.

Before the agreement was signed did you threaten them with publicity?—I think not. It was not necessary. The press were waiting outside.

Guy Somerset L. Butler, who had acted as Mrs. McGrath's secretary on the tour, said that he was present during part of the interview in Calcutta, when an agreement was signed under which Mrs. McGrath was to be paid 3,000 rupees and to receive first-class train and sleeper tickets between Genoa and London. Mr. Basu, Calcutta agent of Orientourist, Ltd., signed the agreement on behalf of the company, said Mr. Butler.

Mr. Hale: Did you hear her threaten to expose Mr. Basu to the press or to the police?—No.

Deva Brusad Basu, a director of the defendant company said that if he had not been threatened with publicity he would not have signed the agreement. There was no contract, he said, between Mrs. McGrath and the company to provide her with a secretary.

When the witness used the word "blackmail" Judge Earengey asked: "Are you accusing Mrs. McGrath of having blackmailed you."

Mr. Basu: That is what I think.

NO UNDUE INFLUENCE.

Judge Earengey, giving judgment for Mrs. McGrath, said he was satisfied that by the time she reached Calcutta on this tour she had suffered a great deal of grave inconvenience, and was ill, and believed she had a right to determine the contract. He was satisfied that she did not exercise any undue influence over Mr. Basu in causing him to sign the agreement. "On all the grounds which the defendants have tried to escape liability they fail," the Judge said.

He awarded Mrs. McGrath the sum of £30 3s. 6d. claimed in connection with the failure to provide tickets between Genoa and London. Mrs. McGrath's counsel had already indicated that the claim for general damages would not be pressed.

A householder promised his wife he would interview the estate agent and register several complaints regarding the villa.

He was shown into the agent's office.

"Look here," he began, "I'm not at all satisfied with the house I got from you. Talk about draughts! Do you know, when I'm sitting in the dining-room, my hair blows all over my face. Just what do you propose to do about it?"

"Well, sir," the estate agent replied, blandly, "if it's as bad as you say, some remedy is certainly called for. I'll tell you what—I always try to satisfy my clients. I warn you I'm no barber—but if you insist, I'll have a shot at cutting your hair!"

Gray Hair

Cone Forever

The only SENSIBLE and SAFE way is to turn gray hair Black naturally and PERMANENTLY, and it is now possible with this new HENNOL treatment perfected in Paris after the researches of Dr. Gastou, the great French hair specialist.

Gray hair are due to the inability of the hair roots to produce keratin pigmentation in sufficient quantities because of the deficiency of certain active elements and HENNOL supplies just those to the hair roots, thus helping them to produce hair with their natural colour and sheen.

HENNOL is a special hair food with an oily base and not a dye. Do not use hair-dyes as they are definitely poisonous and harmful to their hair and eyes and at best give only temporary results. Try HENNOL the simple and PERMANENT cure for gray hair and you will be delighted with the results.

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For people suffering from acute grayness for a number of years (including hereditary grayness) or those that have more than 70 per cent. gray hair, we recommend the use of concentrated Hennol Pomade.

Rs. 6 per jar.

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ENDS GRAY HAIR PERMANENTLY

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A Barrister Speaks Out

"Only In A Socialist State Can There Be Justice"

JUSTICE IN ENGLAND by A BARRISTER. (Victor Gollancz Ltd.):—This is an important book written by a member of the profession, who has had opportunities both of watching and taking part in the administration of justice by the State. It should be read as companion volume to "Injustice within the Law" by Mr. Justice Evatt, and "English Justice" by "Solicitor." The book under review is a passionate and powerful plea for regarding law courts and legal practice and procedure, from the point of view, of the daily workman—"the man in the street" and explains in lively and sympathetic detail the tribulations, the hardships and the injustices that a poor person is subjected to, whilst in search of Justice. The conclusion arrived at by the anonymous author is that "only in a Socialist State can there be justice."

Unfit J. Ps. And Juries

In justification of the aforesaid conclusion, the author examines with a microscope, the judicial system and finds the following among other defects therein. As regards Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, the author complains that they are appointed and maintained in office with a view to the recognition of political services (irrespective of their knowledge of law and without any previous training in law or legal principles) to try cases where personal liberty of the subject is involved whereas in civil litigation, where only property is involved, trained Judges are provided by the State Appointments are made of persons as Judges to try criminal cases, who have had no previous criminal practice, and that high office is regarded as an instrument of rewarding political service. Appointments of Law Officers are made from among politicians supporting Government, and they are subsequently promoted to the Bench. Judges are selected only from the middle-classes, who have little sympathy with and less knowledge of the trials and tribulations of nine-tenths of the people who come before them.

As regards Juries, the author's criticism is that the persons appointed on a jury, are not really "peers" of the defendant (accused), i.e. belonging to the section of the community to which the defendant belongs, but to other classes who have little sympatny with or knowledge of the conditions under which the class to which the defendant belongs, subsists. In criminal trials, the working classes are largely excluded from jury service.

As regards lawyers, the author urges the necessity of their being made to learn criminology, sociology, psychology and economics, if they are to be able to assist the community to obtain justice. He points out the paucity of members of the legal profession from among the working classes. He complains of the ill-preparation of the clients' case by the solicitor and the barrister; where two Counsels are engaged for a client, only one Counsel attending while the other pockets his fees and attends to another case, unless he is paid a "special fee"; and the absence of training of lawyers in professional ethics.

Undue Complexity Of Law

As regards the Law and Procedure, the author describes it as a three-system law, half-fused into one viz., common law, badly drafted statutes and a prodigious and not always-concurring case-law—thereby causing undue complexity in the law, and uncertainty and expense to litigants. He charges Government with legislating against economic 'effects' instead of 'causes,' e.g., in the case of Vagrancy Laws, and protests against the privilege of the Crown from disclosure of documents. Other defects, according to the author, are: regarding the rules of evidence as binding on Judges, instead of as useful guides; permitting an appeal on facts as of right, as regards litigation in the High Court, and denying a similar right as to litigation in the County Court; reluctance of Magistrates to grant an adjournment to the accused to enable him to call his witnesses; undue strictness in refusing bail, or fixing a too high figure for bail; failure to provide legal aid to accused persons at the critical stages of a criminal trial; want of discovery against the prosecution; not awarding the accused his costs, if he is acquitted, nor any compensation for his remaining in prison awaiting trial; after an accused is found "guilty," permitting the police to give hearsay evidence as to the convicted man's career; imposing fines without any enquiry as to the means of the accused; imposing a term of imprisonment if a fine is not paid, instead of letting the man look round and earn a living and pay his fine from his earnings (prior to the passing of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914 and the Money Payments (Justices Procedure) Act, 1935;) want of proper facilities for appeal in criminal cases, as contrasted with appeals in civil cases, delays in disposal of heavier civil litigation; and Courts enjoying holidays (about sixteen weeks in a year) without regard to congestion of work; a wealthy litigant, (particularly insurance companies and landlords) being able to secure the services of a more experienced and resourceful solicitor, a more, or all experienced counsel, whilst an opponent with small means has to do with an amateur; a wealthy litigant being able to cause endless expense by prolonging proceedings in "discovery," coupled with unduly strict rules of evidence, requiring the calling of witnesses; the rich man appealing against an adverse decision; the cost of litigation to poor persons, for abating a nuisance; the costs of properly proving a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act; the doctrine of 'common employment"; the theory that "the Crown can do no wrong"; discriminatory betting and prohibition laws; fixing a high figure of debts for eligibility for having recourse to bankruptcy and the heavy court fees required to be paid before a discharge can be obtained; convicting poor persons of theft, owing to their not having the means to prove kleptomania; undue leniency in discharging well-to-do motor car drivers, when they cause injury to pedestrians and considering the conviction of a "public school man" a sufficient disgrace to justify a light sentence, whereas no such consideration is shown in the case of workmen, and by these and other means, disproving the theory of "Equality before the Law."

The author urges that more consideration should be shown to the poor person in need of and applying for legal aid.

Poor Persons' Lawyers

The author animadverts on the failure of the State to provide an adequate number of properly qualified "poor persons' lawyers," thereby compelling the poor person to wait for several months before his application for legal aid is considered or driving him to entrust his case to touts and speculative lawyers; the prevalence of "ambulance chasers"; harsh rules as to levy of distraint; and the oppression of the poor through the law, as to hire-purchase.

In the chapter on Defence of Poor Persons, the author points out that most prisoners are altogether undefended. He notices the Poor Prisoners' Defence Acts, 1903, and 1930 and pleads for a more liberal interpretation of the provisions thereof, and making them better known to accused persons, and not to make the poor persons' procedure a badge of a humiliating charity.

Political Prosecutions

The author devotes a special chapter to political prosecutions at the instance of the Crown, in cases e.g. of sedition and conspiracy (a formidable weapon in the hands of the executive) and points out the vagueness and all-embracing character of the definitions. The author quotes Professor Dicey that "the legal definition of sedition might easily be used to assist to check a great deal of what is ordinarily considered allowable discussion, and would if rigidly enforced be inconsistent with the prevailing forms of political agitation." He discusses the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, and the Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934, the Public Order Act, 1936 and similar other Acts placed permanently on the Statue Book, which leave a great deal to the discretion of the executive and are liable to grave abuse, in times of political or even industrial tension.

The author, after taking into account the good points in the judicial system in England, cannot help concluding that "only in a Socialist State can there be justice." Whether or not, everybody agrees with the author's conclusion, the book makes a valuable contribution towards reform in the administration of justice so as to socialise justice. He has brought to the subject, an amount of study and research, that is well worth emulation in our own country. The author is of the opinion that conditions somewhat similar to those described by him, subsist in India. The English Judge in India, is, moreover, unacquainted with the language spoken by witnesses appearing before him, even in a criminal trial where the life of the accused may be at stake. The book deserves to be carefully studied and pondered over by all who are interested in the administration of the law, so as to render justice.

N. H. P.

The boarding-house keeper noticed that one of the guests wiped his knife and fork on the serviette.

"Mr. Higgins," she said, severely "I must ask you not to do that again. In the first place, it is bad manners; in the second place, it makes the serviettes dirty."

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THE WORLD OF STAMPS

By MURIEL NISSEN

Contending for the first place honours in this week's list of philatelio newcomers, we have United States issues in one corner and British Colonials in the other.

A three cent stamp will be released to commemorate the ratification of our Constitution. It will be of the same size as recent commemoratives, 1.44 by 0.84 inches, and will picture a Colonial courthouse with two horsemen in the

foreground, one mounting his steed and the other galloping away to spread the news of the ratification. A three line inscription at the upper left will read "The States Ratify the Constitution, 1788". "United States Postage" will appear in three lines at the upper right. Placed in the lower corners will be the numerals "3" with the word "Cents" between.

The Constitutional Convention met in May, 1787 and in four months had completed the task of drawing up a set of laws by which the newly formed United States of America would be governed. For the instrument to become effective, it required the ratification of nine states. On June 21st, 1788. New Hampshire passed favourably upon it, being the ninth state so to vote, and the Constitution became effective as the supreme law of the land.

An event much earlier in history is commemorated by the Delaware Stamp which will see the light of post offices beginning June 27th. The adhesive will be square measuring 0.92 inch on each side. It will show a reproduction of the painting by Stanley Arthurs depicting the arrival of the first settlers to Delaware. Across the top of the stamp will appear "1638—U.S. Postage-1938." The inscription across the bottom will be "The Landing of the Swedes and Finns". The denomination-"30"-will be given in the lower corners.

So much for the American contributions to new stamp issues.

The British Give Us—

Eventually, of course, the supply of "new reign" paper from British possessions will peter out, but at the moment it seems inexhaustible. This steady flux of King George VI stamps conveys, we believe, more graphically than anything else could, the vastness of the king's domain. From all corners of the earth the stamps come, carrying an infinite variety of scenes. Binding them all together is the simple portrait adorning each issue which is a symbol as well as a likeness.

Gambia's new stamps retain the familiar picture of the elephant with trunk upraised. The adhesives are horizontal in format and each bears a portrait of the king at the left. The values issued so far, all in the same design, are: 1d., brown and violet; 1½d., carmine and red-violet; 2d., slate and ultramarine; 3d., dark blue and blue; 6d., plum and olive-green; 1 shilling, violet and blacg 2sh., blue and scarlet; 2sh., 6d., green and brown; 4sh., violet and vermilion 5sh., red and blue; 10sh. black and orange.

The Gold Coast stamps also present a familiar scene, but in a much more attractive setting than the one previously used. It is Christianborg Castle at Accra, and again the central design is accompanied by the king's portrait. The values released are: ½d., green; 1d. red-brown; ½d., scarlet; 2d., grey; 3d., ultramarine; 4d., red-violet; 6d., plum and 9d., orange. These values are vertical in format, and the following high values are horizontally arranged: 1sh., green and black; 2sh., ultramarine and blue and 5sh., olive.

When a radical change has been made in the new British colonial stamps, it has been from a severe portrait type to a pictorial set. Nigeria reverses the proceedings by abondoning the scenic stamps and adopting a standard portrait type for all lower values. The pictorials will continue to embellish the high values.

An oval framed profile portrait of King George appears on the ½d., green; 1d,. carmine; 1½d., red-brown. 2d., slate; 3d., dark blue; 4d., orange; 6d., dull purple and 1sh. olive green stamps. The 2sh., 6d., ultramarine and black pictures the Victoria-Buca Road and the 5sh., orange and black shows the Niger River and bridge and Jebba.

French Intellectuals Pictured

In order to obtain funde for the assistance of today's unemployed intellectuals, France has issued a semi-postal set of six stamps portraying famous intellectuals of yesterday. None of the men so honoured is new to French postage, but the stamps are issued in new colours and designs. Anatole France appears on the 30 plus 10 centimes value in red-brown; Jacques Gallot is pictured on the green 35 plus 10c. stamp; Louis Hector Berlioz is the subject of the 55 plus 10, violet adhesive; the portrait on the 65 plus 10c., ultramarine value is of Victor Hugo; Auguste Rodin provides the design for the 1 franc plus 10c. dull red; and the 1.75 fr. plus 25c., pictures Louis Pasteur.

Children Pictured

It is a long time since an attractive portrait of children has appeared in philately's gallery. Now comes Yugoslavia's child welfare set to make up the deficiency. There are two designs in the set of four values. The first is in horizontal format and shows the profiles of three small girls. It appears in .50 plus .50 dinar brown and 1.50 plus 1.50d., vermilion. The second design is the head of a baby, pictured on the 1d. plus 1d., dark green and 2d. plus 2d., red-violet values.

Have You Any News

If you have any news or announcements concerning your stamp club, we shall be happy to publish it for you. Just send the items to us in care of this paper.

Stamp Teasers

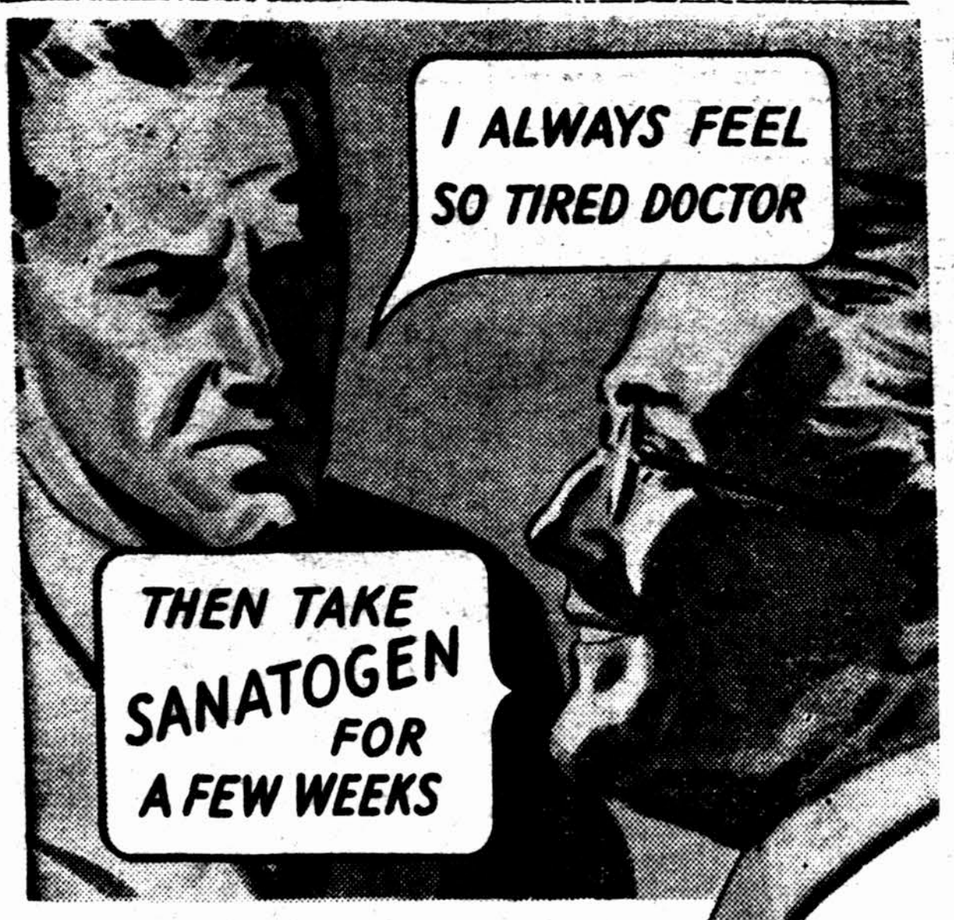
1. What stamp pictures a honey bead?
2. Where is Providence Island, and what stamp shows it?
3. On what adhesive will you find the emblems of art. sport, drama and music?
4. Who was General Hubert Lyautey and on what stamp is he portrayed?
5. A copy of the "Discus Thrower" appears on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The overprint "Sexagenary" appeared on stamps of the Leeward Islands used for Queen Victoria's Jubilee. In 1897.
2. A tobacco plant is pictured on a triangular stamp of Paraguay issued in 1935.
3. You will find a telegraph key pictured on a Nicaraguan stamp of 1882.
4. Hadrian's Aqueduct was built in Tivoli, and its ruins are pictured on a stamp issued by Tunis in 1906.
5. A Russian stamp, issued in 1933, shows a group of commissars waiting to be shot.

(Copyright)

Husband: "This ought to keep the mosquitos off."



GIVE YOURSELF

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Your doctor knows what you need to make you fit and strong, to give you extra vitality so that you can overcome that tired-feeling. Over 25,000 doctors have written in praise of Sanatogen because they know that Sanatogen contains those vital strength-giving elements which your body needs if you are to be really healthy. Rid yourself of tiredness, weakness and depression by fortifying yourself with Sanatogen.

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Doctors have tested Sanatogen thoroughly, and they have proved that it gives on an average 24% extra vitality—more than enough to bring you up to par.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

A Page For Women

Million Women Warriors

British War Office Campaign To Enlist Eve In The Army

(By MRS. CHAMAN LAL)

While my sisters in India still continue to have Purdah Clubs and discuss latest town gossip, the women all over the world are preparing their armies to play their part in the Coming War. I have seen women at rifles in Japan and China, have witnessed the most wonderful parade of women legionaries in America with their military bands and now in London, I find that several thousand British women have already offered to join the British Women's Army

A letter we received from Japan says that no less than ten lakhs of Japanese trained women have been enlisted to fight as volunteers for the country's defence. One association has got 670,000 members, another has got 300,000 and they have presented many 'planes, guns, etc., to the army. Some of them have gone to China to encourage Japanese soldiers.

The British women's army which is being organised as part of Britain's war emergency preparations, is to be in two sections, backed and organised by two Government Departments One section, for service under the War Office, will be in effect a women's territorial Army, which will take the place of the non-combatant section of the present Territorial Army.

The women Territorials will be trained in peace just as the present Territorials are trained. In time of war they will provide a trained woman to take the place of every non-combatant man in the Territorial Army, thus releasing him for fighting duty. This would mean that if another war should break out men would do the fighting and women the work that keeps an army in the field.

Blue Uniforms

Those called by the War Office to do the preliminary organising are women who all played a prominent part in women's activities during the last war.

These women were called to a War Office meeting to arrange the unification of all the bodies for which they are responsible in preparation for a recruiting drive to bring in the other women of the nation.

It was intended to put recruits straight into a new general uniform—which will probably be blue—but one organisation has rather complicated matters by enrolling large numbers of new recruits and issuing its own uniform to them.

Some conflict is expected when appointments to the Higher Command of the new army are announced. Women who did such work in the last war are hoping to be given the key positions, but this is unlikely. It is intended to give the key appointments to comparatively young women on the same principle as the recent reorganisation of the Regular Army. Veterans of the last war will only receive commissions of a temporary kind.

Unique In British History

A second section of the Women's Army, working, of course, in close liaison with the War Office section, is being organised by the Home Office. This section will be responsible for Air Raid Precautions work, and at its head is the Dowager Lady Reading. Women in one section will be drafted to another if the work is considered more suitable for them. The keynote of the whole scheme is to put every woman into the job for which she is best trained or most suitable.

The Women's Army, in its two sections, will be a unique thing in British history. It will mobilise and train the whole womanhood of the country for the parts they will have to play in the event of war.

An Insult To Women

A strong attack on the application of the National Spinsters' Pensions Association for pensions for spinsters at fifty-five was made by Miss Anne Godwin, organising Secretary of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, at a conference in Manchester called by the Women's Group to consider the question of the wages of women in industry.

Miss A. B. Horan presided, and there was a large attendance of representatives of women's trade unions, women's sections of Labour parties, women's and men's co-operative bodies, and trades councils. A resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the work of the Trades Union Congress in bringing to the notice of the trade unions the unequal wage standards in industry between men and women, and pledging those at the meeting to do all they could to encourage working women and girls to become members of trade unions "with a view to co-operating in the establishment of adequate rates of pay and securing the economic rights and needs of women in industry."

Miss Godwin urged working women not to be led away by the idea of getting an old-age pension ten years before the men got it. It was an absolute insult to women, and if it came about would undermine their wage standards.

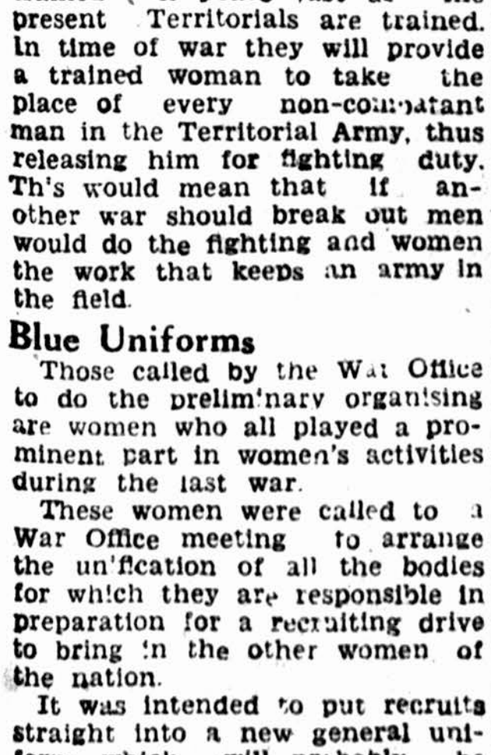
Inviting Dismissal

There must be some basis for these proposed pensions, and the basis that had been put was that women were unfit to carry on their job after the age of 55. If that was not a direct invitation to the employer to dismiss every woman over 55 she did not know what was. It was also a direct invitation to him to tell the woman of that age that she was not worth what he had thought she was worth. It was the most dangerous move ever made to undermine the wage standards of women, and it was put forward by women who had no industrial experience at all and who did not know what was happening in the trade union field. "They are simply," Miss Godwin said, "good, kind-hearted people who have allowed their hearts to run away with their heads, and they cannot see the disaster in their advocacy of this pension at 55." She was surprised that women of the North, whom she had thought so independent, should take up the attitude of being satisfied with ten shillings a week at 55. Women must demand and obtain adequate wages for their labour.

Economic Independence

Of the 4,000,000 women employed in industry, less than 1,000,000 were in trade unions, and they had a struggle to keep up their wage rates against that great mass of the unorganised. The ratio of wages between the men and women workers varied. In the better-class trades the women's rate was sometimes two-thirds that of the men; in the unorganised trades it dropped to as

(Continued On Page 44)



"I am so glad you have come, Mumm. I wanted to ask you if I could have some of this strawberry jam."

Peasant-Inspired Bonnet

You may already have several of these caps in cotton chintz or the like, but you'll be thrilled with one crocheted in a harmonizing pair of colours. The stitches are the simplest possible, and the style is right for young and old. It's suitable for your most informal play costumes, or for your best sports outfits.

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Few women realize how much the right skin tonic contributes to the beauty of their skin. Those who do, always use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Skin Tonic. Perfect Skin Tonic is ideal for closing the pores after a thorough cleansing with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. It stimulates the circulation and gives you that fresh, youthful appearance everyone admires. Perfect Skin Tonic is excellent for a quick clean-up before applying new make-up. It is also recommended for neutralizing perspiration. Get a bottle today and see how firm and fresh it will make your skin.

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OUR SHORT STORY

No Interesting Boys!

By JOY

Our College is lucky in its choice of professors. All the students like them. The girls call them 'darlings,' (in the privacy of the ladies' room, of course!) and the boys call them 'sporting.'

As everyone knows the M.A. course in Sociology is a pretty heavy one. It would be impossible, for even the brightest among the bright, to complete the course, were it not for the ready help that the professors always give. A discussion with individual students is an everyday affair in the lives of these professors.

On the 8th of November 1937, Vera Vikaji wrinkled up her forehead, and held her pointed aristocratic nose between the second and third finger of her left hand. (She always did that, when she was in the midst of hard thinking or lively argument). Just then, she was discussing the knotty problem of marriage with Professor Madon.

She was saying that she did not quite understand what some man in some book had said about monogamy and polygamy and what not. Suddenly he interrupted her: "Er, Miss Vikaji, why don't you get married, yourself?"

She almost bounded up from her chair in sheer surprise. She let go her nose, and clasped the arms of her chair, and said, a bit nervously: "Oh! What do you? I . . . I beg your pardon, Sir."

A tiny smile hovered round his mouth as he sat watching her pretty, brown eyes; and her sweet, expressive face, which was slightly, but most charmingly flushed at the moment. He repeated, calmly and deliberately: "Why don't you get married, Miss Vikaji?"

"Oh! Lord!" thought the girl, "is the old boy going to propose?" But then, she remembered the round-faced, well-dressed, kind-hearted lady, whom the professor had proudly presented, at their social, as "My Wife." That thought reassured her. She smiled, and showed a set of brilliant white teeth and an unexpected dimple in each cheek. She was amused by her momentary fear. How could sensible, forty-five year old professor Madon even dream of proposing to a chit of a girl like herself?

She looked up and met his black, penetrating eyes. "Hin, Miss Vikaji, why don't you?" She tossed her dainty head, and shrugged her shapely shoulders, and said: "Because there are no interesting boys!"

She thought that would satisfy the old boy's idle curiosity. But, she did not know her Professor Madon very well. He grew red in the face, banged his fist on the table, and flared up. "Fiddlesticks! Miss Vikaji. How can a sensible girl like you talk such nonsense? No interesting boys indeed! Bah! What are you girls coming to? It is all the fault of this half-penny, two-penny education you receive. You know as well as I do, that the nation needs intelligent mothers. Where would the world be, pray, if all intelligent people refused to marry, and left the field open for the average and the defectives?"

"I really don't. . . . "

"Oh! So now you pretend not to know, eh? A girl who has studied Eugenics! Well, I'll tell you, a century or so of this foolishness, and the world will be a veritable hell!" She had never before heard quiet, easy-going, humorous professor Madon talk in this almost melodramatic vein. She felt rather uncomfortable. So, she looked anxiously at her tiny chromium watch, and said: "I've got a lecture, Sir I'll have to run for it." She got up hurriedly from her chair. "Thank you, Sir. Good-afternoon."

"Good-afternoon!" He nodded slightly.

She ran out of the room lightly. Once outside, she heaved a sigh of relief. "Who would have thought him capable of such raving and ranting?" She turned the corner of the corridor, and ran bang into Mildred Pareira's arms.

"Oh! Sorry. I didn't. . . ."

"Yes, my child, it is quite evident that you didn't see me. How you do walk! Supposing it had been somebody else? You wouldn't have been let off so easily then, I assure you." She pretended to frown, took Vera's arm, "to steady you, old girl." She said: and walked on.

"Where have you been all this while? I looked for you everywhere, 'upstairs and downstairs, and in my lady's chamber.' And who's been raving and ranting?"

"Old M."

"What, Madon! What's he been saying?" Mildred was absolutely surprised.

"If I don't marry the world will be hell."

"Oh! Go on! I don't believe you."

"Honest to Goodness, Millie, he did. Well, not quite that. I must be fair to the old chap. He said. I ought to marry, because if all intelligent people refused to marry the world would become a veritable hell."

"Well! Well! Surprising things will happen in this world. 'Live and learn' I always say. What else did he say?"

"Oh! Nothing! He just swore at us girls, and the educational system and, and that's all."

"Come to think of it, he's quite right. Not about the swearing and all that. But about marrying and hell etc. etc."

"Well, yes, in a way. But so was I right."

"Good gracious!" Said Mildred, "surely you didn't contradict him."

"He asked me why I didn't marry, and I said: 'because there are no interesting boys! And that's perfectly true. All the men of marriageable age, that I know, are either very vain or utter fools!"

Mildred pinched Vera's arm, "You little cynic!" She said.

They walked on quietly for a while, then Mildred said: "Why on earth did he single you out to be the recipient of that most interesting lecture? Ah! I've got it! Mark an old friend's words, Vera my babe; he wants to make you his daughter-in-law." She laughed mischievously; the dimples appeared, and Vera also joined in the laughter.

"Yes, he has got a strapping son of ten, or is it eleven? It is very likely that he wants a wife of twenty-four for him! Oh! Millie, Millie, your imagination works over-time."

"Still, Vera, I'm not convinced. He must have a brother or some likely man up his sleeve, or why should he be so interested in you?"

"Interested, my foot! It's just that he was in that sort of mood. He'd have said it to any girl. If you don't want a lecture like that, you had better keep out of his way, as I mean to do."

"Avoid him?"

"Yeah. I'm dashed if I'm going to take a second dose of the same stuff."

"Well, then, you had better run. I hear his footsteps down the corridor, and he'll be upon us any minute."

"Right you are!" said Vera, and off they ran.

* * *

It was the 8th of December 1937. Lectures were over, and the Ladies' Room was full of laughing, chattering girls. Vera Vikaji was sitting on a table, humming a tune, swinging her legs, and watching Mildred Pareira, who was monopolising the looking-glass trying to adjust her very fashionable hat at the most becoming angle. Suddenly Vera said: "Why! Millie, you've done your hair differently." She jumped down from the table, slowly revolved round Mildred. Then, passed her judgment: "Very chic, ma cherie, very chic indeed! Who's the artist?"

"My dear infant," said Mildred in her loud ringing voice, "I had them done at Maison Ninon, a week ago. And you notice them to-day! Lord! Lord! Yours is a hopeless case."

At this, there was a general laugh in the Ladies' Room. One naughty junior sang softly, but quite distinctly:

"'Twas a lover and his lass."
Over the green cornfield did pass.
In springtime, the only pretty ring-time."

As Vera met a dozen pair of curious, interested, and amused eyes she blushed scarlet from the tip of her determined little chin to her broad forehead. The naughty junior stopped singing. "Blushing! Actually! In this year of grace 1937. Dear, oh! Dear!" She climped a table, struck a theatrical attitude, and declared: "Oh! Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou not here to see thy Juliet blush so sweetly?" Everybody laughed at the nonsense, even Vera, though she was still very embarrassed. "I don't know what you mean, Jaloo" she said. "And I think you have all gone crazy."

"Who's crazy here? You or we?" asked Lila.

"Vera, where's your honesty?" shouted Sheroo at almost the same time.

"Oh! Girls! Don't tease the poor chicken so much," said Bahoo.

"There's nothing to tease me about," declared Vera.

"Oh! No!" said Jaloo, the naughty junior, "there's absolutely nothing. You meet a handsome stranger everyday of the last month. You grow absent-minded and dreamy-eyed. You blush at the mention of love. Oh! No! There's nothing to tease you about my love-lorn maiden!"

Laughter again in the room. "Oh! You are the limit," said Vera.

"Vera, my babe, since we are on the subject. What's this new boy-friend like?" This, from Millie.

Vera's eyes grew tender, her lips parted into a sweet, little smile. Softly, she said: He's quite nice."

"Would you class him as a vain man or an utter fool?"

"Oh! Millie, how can you?" said Vera reproachfully.

"But, you told me only a month ago that all men, of marriageable age, were either v. . . ."

"Oh! I know, I know. But, I hadn't met Soli then."

"So, at last, you have met your interesting boy. Well! Well! Surprising things will happen in this world, as I always say."

Vera took up her note-book and purse, and started to leave the Ladies' Room. "One minute, Vera," shouted Mildred, "What wedding present would you like? We'll all club together and give you something handsome. Come along, choose!"

Vera turned round rather angrily: "Who says there's going to be a wedding?"

"Of course, there will be a wedding. You are in love, and he is in! . . . ."

"Millie, Millie! I always said you worked your imagination too hard. Why! He hasn't even proposed!"

"But he soon will, and. . ."

"And in the meantime don't be

(Continued On Page 53).

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

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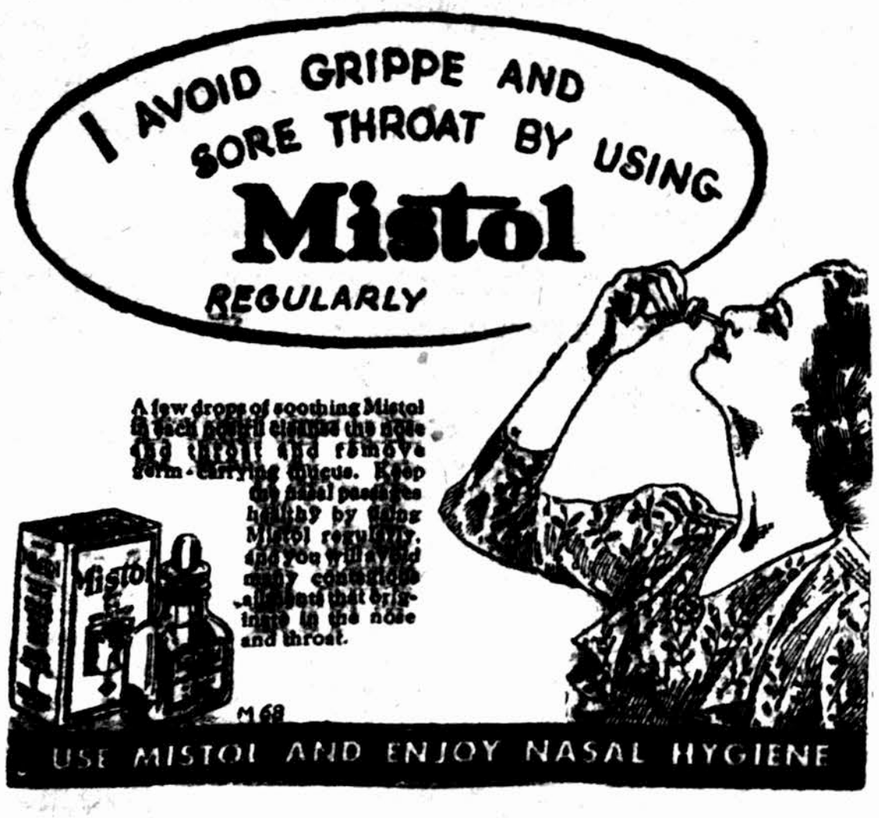

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

B. P. O. A's PROGRESSIVE RECORD

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association held its third annual general meeting recently. In reviewing the activities of the Association, the Executive Committee reports an all-round progress.

Mr. A. N. KAPOOR, B.Sc.

Mr. A. N. Kapoor, B.Sc., Sugar Technologist and Chemist, has been awarded a Fellowship of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, India, in recognition of his researches and thesis on "Clarification in Bombay Deccan Sugar Factories".

The number of affiliated clubs and individual members has gone up appreciably. The finances of the Association have improved steadily and its activities have increased tremendously. The following are some of the new features introduced in the programme of the Association's activities.

ZONAL MEETS

The City and Suburbs of Bombay were divided into four Zones and immediately after the rains Annual Zonal Games were organised in each of these zones specially catering for schools and colleges and men and women of the localities. These Zonal Games served the purpose of training and encouraging the local athletes in order to prepare themselves for the Provincial Games in January and of making the local public olympic-minded

SINGLE EVENTS

Several Single Events were introduced during the year with a view to prepare and train the endurance runners, cyclists and walkers. Ten of these events were spread out throughout the season commencing from 26th of September and culminating with the Marathon Race. These events were very popular and gave a chance to aspiring athletes to find out for themselves the special long distance events they were suited for.

HU-TU-TU

At the suggestion of Bombay's representative on the I.O.A. Executive Committee the popular Indian Games of Hututu or Kabaddi was introduced for the first time in the programme of the All-India Inter-Provincial Championships. This Game of Hututu was therefore introduced as a new feature of the B.P.O.A. programme. During the year under review the Bombay District Championships for men and women were organised and were very popular among local teams. The Bombay Provincial Hututu Championships, were conducted for men and women. In the men's championships, teams came from Poona and Sangli to give a good run to the local teams for the championship, as in the final the Shree Krishna Hututu Club won by defeating the Poona team. In the Women's Championships there were three teams and the interest shown proved beyond doubt that in future years Hututu for men and women would be one of the chief features of the Association's activities In view of the popularity of this game, it has been proposed to introduce Inter-School Hututu Championships for boys and girls in future.

BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

This year the Association was granted affiliation by the All-India Badminton Association and for the first time in the history of Badminton in Bombay a successful attempt was made to coordinate the efforts all clubs in Bombay playing Badminton so as to recognise the various Badminton Tournaments and allot dates for them and arrange for regular participation by Bombay players in the All-India Badminton Championships. The B.P.O.A is recognised by the All-India Badminton Association as the representative provincial body to promote, guide and regulate Badminton throughout Western India. The first Annual Western India Badminton Championships were held during the year under review and a large number of Badminton players participated in them

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GAMES

The Fourth Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games were held as usual during January,1938 which received better support from athletes, members and the public alike than ever before, The Annual Games this year were held in the Cricket Club of India Stadium and the conditions of the Track was good enough to assist the Athletes in creating a large number of Bombay records while a few Indian records were established and some Indian records were equalled. This also proves that the standard of athletics is becoming higher and higher every year. The Junior events which were classified into three divisions —Midgets, Hornets and Cadets were very popular and a large number of schools participated in these. The women's events though popular have not been able to show improvement in the standards.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

For the eighth All-India Inter-Provincial Championships, Bombay was fully represented in athletics for men, in Kabaddi and in wrestling. Everyone of them did their best and even better than they had done in Bombay, but were unfortunate enough in not securing a win or place. The Relay Team having won, was disqualified for violation of Zone rules. In the Aquatic Championship, Bombay was represented by Bharucha and Basrar. The rest of the selected were not able to go for want of funds. On the performance put up by the Bombay athletes during the year under notice, the I.O.A. Executive Committee had selected J. Jameson, P. Sweeny, C.S.A. Swamy and S. Lissenburgh to represent India at the Second Western Asiatic Games at Tel Aviv, Palestine. The Games were, nowever, cancelled for various reasons.

A NOLLE EXAMPLE

The Executive Committee had been anxious to secure challenge trophies for each of the items that comprise the Annual Games. Some of the trophies have been donated by several donors. But there were still forty of them still to be donated for. I understand that the Trustees of the Allarkhia Rahimtoola Sonawalla Charity Trust Fund have very generously come forward to pay for the whole lot of them, amounting to about Rs 5,000 The B.P.O.A. cannot be too grateful to Ghulam Hussain Sonawalla the son of the late Allarkhia Sonawalla, and L. R. Tairsee, Chairman of the Trust, for coming so magnanimously to their rescue. Here is a fine example of generosity which many of our wealthy citizens would do well to emulate.

TERRIBLE BLOW

From the above it will be seen that the B.P.O.A. has made excellent progress during the short period of its existence. This was mainly due to the sole guidance of its worthy President, Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla and the driving force of its energetic Secretary, S. K. Mukerjee. The sudden demise of Sir Nowrojee in Europe has cast a deep gloom over the Association. In the present state of its delicate growth, a personality of his genius, leadership and eminence was badly needed by it. The B.P.O.A. will find it extremely difficult to replace him. We may only hope that a suitable person will be found to take over the responsible and onerous duties of the Presidentship of this body. The B.P.O.A. has still a difficult task ahead. Their funds are still in an unstable condition. This is mainly due to want of public sympathy and support.

NEXT ALL-INDIA GAMES

It was found at the Inter-Provincial Championships that Bombay's athletes are still far behind their comrades in the North and the East. If they are to get even with them and even better, then more facilities will have to be given them for their advancement and progress. It is very gratifying indeed to learn that the next Inter-Provincial Championships will be held in this city in 1940 This will be a most important occasion not only for Bombay but for the whole of India, as the next Olympic team for the Finland Olympiad will be selected from the participants of this meet. Bombay will have to be up and doing from now to make the event a most successful one. But more than that, Bombay's athletes must be trained from now so that they may hold their own when the time comes for the trial.

Dr. M. B. SARWATE, B.Sc. Ph.D.

Mr. Sarwate passed the Ph.D. examination in Engineering from Liverpool University in last June, his subject beinb "Measurements on Dielectrics at High Frequencies".

Mr. Sarwate had passed B.Sc. examination with distinction in the year 1932 from the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Next two years he underwent a diploma course in Electro-Technology at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and sailed for higher studies in October 1935

Mr. Sarwate is at present engaged in research work for specialising in the manufacture of esterified cotton yarn and paper for insulation purposes at the firm of Messrs. Cotopa Ltd., Guiseley, near Leeds.

THE NAMES OF FISH

The tropical fish now being shown at the Central Library, Manchester, have an interest quite apart from the species themselves and the aquatic plants and snails which provide their environment and this lies in the variety of names which man's ingenuity has bestowed on them. Thus there are Paradise and Angel fishes, both reminiscent of airy wings and pearly gates, as well as Silver, Flame and Zebra fishes, which almost match their names. Harlequin and Clown seems to have strayed from the circus, while Convict and Head-and-Tail Light appear to belong elsewhere. The Jewel Fish from Africa, which at its best has a dazzling raiment of gem-like spots, contrast with the Black Widow in mourning attire, and a fish with a phosphorescent lateral streak which glows like neon strip-lighting was discovered in time to be called from its appropriate colouring Coronation Fish.—"Manchester Guardian"

An inspector went into a classroom to test the observation of the children. He took out his watch, looked at it, put it back in his pocket.

Later he asked what was the first thing he did as he came into the room.

A child replied. "You passed in front of teacher without saying 'Excuse me.'"

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Experienced and Influential persons to work as Branch Secretaries. Salary Rs. 75. Inter class fare. T.A. Rs. 2|8|- per day. Apply stating experience, business put in to the Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (10569)

Wanted—The post of the Chief Officer being vacant in the Guledgud Municipality, applications are invited from the persons who have passed B.A. degree and serving in Government offices for the post of a Chief-Officer on Rs. 80-10-150. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of September, 1938, with the testimonials. President, City Municipality, Guledgud. (Sd.) Lalachand, Shrimal, Mutha. (9105)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

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Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10436)

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Poona Residency English Records

FIFTH VOLUME COMPRISES OF ACTIVITIES OF BHONSALES OF NAGPUR

In a Press Note issued last year it was announced that the Government of Bombay had undertaken to publish the Poona Residency English Records, which are a supplement to the Marathi Series called the Selections from the Peshwas' Daftar issued in 45 volumes. In pursuance of this undertaking, four volumes have already been published by the Government Central Press They are entitled.

(1) "Mahadji Sindhia and North Indian Affairs. 1785-1794."
(2) "Poona Affairs. 1786-1797 (Mahadji Sindhia's Embassy)."
(3) "The Allies' War with Tipu Sultan 1790-1793" and
(4) "Maratha-Nizam Relations—1792-1795."

A fifth volume of the series, entitled "Nagpur Affairs 1781-1820," edited by Mr. Y. M. Kale, B.A., LL.B. has now been published by the Government Central Press.

ENGLISH RECORDS HELP.

The Marathi sources for the history of the Bhonsle Kingdom of Nagpur are rather unsatisfactory and meagre in contrast to those of the Peshwas. The official archives of the Bhonsle Government perished in the fire which destroyed their palace but an abundance of light on the Bhonsle State and its affairs is thrown by the British despatches. The first British Resident, properly so-called, was posted to the Court of Nagpur in January 1788, but the line of permanent Residents began only in January 1804 after the treaty of Deogaon. In the intervening sixteen years there were long periods when the British Government had no acredited representative with the Bhonsles. Before 1788 special embassies had occasionally been sent by the British Government, mostly during the First Maratha War in order to persuade the Nagpur Rajah to side against the Peshwa in these hostilities, or at least to maintain a friendly neutrality towards the British Power. The system of reproducing almost word for word important interviews by the British Residents and their Munshis with the Indian Princes and their Ministers, is so well carried out in their despatches that one almost feels that one is a witness to them. The present volume is an attempt to collect these valuable historical materials together in a complete and properly arranged form.

NAGPUR'S STAND

The Maratha principality of Nagpur came into existence independently of the Peshwa and in direct opposition to him. Its founder was a Maratha by caste and claimed kinship with the house of Shivaji through a younger branch of the same Bhonsle family. From the inception of this State, its attitude to the Peshwa was one of violent non-co-operation. In the war and diplomacy of the Maratha empire, the Bhonsle of Nagpur was for long always found ranged on the side of the enemies of the Peshwa. There were many cases of open warfare between these two Powers, besides usurpation of each other's jagirs. The Peshwa Balaji II and the first Rajah Raghuji Bhonsle had personally fought against each other in Bengal in 1743. While Sindhia, Gaikwad and Kolkar shed their blood on the field of Panipat, not a single soldier from Nagpur took part in that national struggle with the common enemy of Maratha hegemony. On the contrary the Nizam could count upon a Nagpur contingent's co-operation in every campaign against the Peshwa.

BHONSALES SUCCUMB

This state of chronic antagonism lasted so long as there was any vigour left in the royal house of Nagpur, and if the Bhonsle became complainant to the general policy of the Poona Court after 1770, he never rendered any active or useful support to the latter. Thus, the independent State of Nagpur acted as a source of weakness to the general cause of the Maratha nation. The political insight of Warren Hastings at once perceived this fact, and he thrust himself into this line of cleavage. He neutralised the Bhonsle with a bribe during the First Maratha War, and thus every anti-British pact hatched at Poona or Hyderabad was betrayed to him by his ally at Nagpur. The Records printed in the volume demonstrate on the one hand some of the principal characteristics of the British statesmen which made them superior to their Indian competitors and on the other hand the short-sighted policy followed by the Indian chiefs as contrasted with the prudent and wider outlook of the British leaders. The records also illustrate how the Indian princes and statesmen in that age were ignorant of current European politics. Their knowledge of men and events was confined to India, and did not extend even to the whole of India.

OF ABIDING INTEREST.

The present volume of records ends with Appasaheb's accession, the conclusion of a subsidiary treaty with the British in 1816, his rupture with the British, his arrest and escape.

A feature that must possess an abiding interest for Indian readers is the administration, usages, economic condition, folklore, etc. of the province during the century of Maratha rule as depicted in this volume.

Volume V. which is priced Rs. 6-0-0 or 9s. 9d. net can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Bombay, and recognised booksellers. The book contains a portrait of Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., the British Resident of Nagpur from 1807 to 1826.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ending July 20, 1938 (eleventh period) amount to Rs. 2,27,00,000. This is the same as the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year, and Rs. 21,00,000 more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1936-37. —United Press.

CUTTACK, Aug. 5.

It is understood that a Conference of the officials of the Development Departments of the Governments of Orissa and Bihar will be held at Patna in the second week of this month to consider and take final decision about the bifurcation of the Orissa Co-operative Bank from the administrative control of the Bihar Bank. —United Press.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Special arrangements have been made for girl students in the students' excursion train for a 15-day tour, which has been organised by the Indian State Railways to start from Delhi and a number of them have already applied to join the tour.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Total subscriptions received up to date by the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund for India, Bengal Branch, amount to Rs. 3,69,436-2-8.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN GORAKHPUR

VILLAGES MAROONED

Three Rivers Swell And Breach Railway Line

GORAKHPUR: August 6.

Rivers Sarju, Rapti and Rohin are again in spate causing considerable damage and marooning numerous villages.

Due to heavy floods in the Sarju, the Railway Line (B.N.W. R.), between Colonelganj and Jarwal Road, is under water and has breached. Through booking has been suspended.

Official and non-official relief and rescue work have been resumed.

With a view to providing relief to neighbouring villages, who seek work in Gorakhpur Town, Pandit Jokhan Pande, Ferry Contractor, has exempted ten thousand such persons from the usual ferry charges.

This is the second flood within a fortnight. After the last flood, the Collector made an aerial survey of the flood-affected areas.—A.P.

CEYLON REFORMS DEPUTATION

LONDON, August 6.

The Ceylon Reforms Deputation arrived and was met at the Victoria by a number of compatriots, including the Trade Commissioner Mr. Pereira and Mr. Senanayake. No arrangements have yet been made for an interview with the Colonial Secretary.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS WIN IN SCOTLAND

GLASGOW: August 6.

In the one-day match between the Australians and Scotland, the Australians won by 61 runs. Australians 143 (Barnes 49, McCabe 38). Scotland 82 (O'Reilly 7 for 39).—Reuter.

South Africa Win In First Rugby Test

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 6.

In the first Rugby Test between South Africa and Great Britain, South Africa won by 26 points to 12. At half time, South Africa led by 13 points to nine.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF MERCY DANCE

Not To Come Off On Tuesday

BOMBAY: Saturday.

News has been received in Bombay by telegram late on Saturday night, that the Government of Bombay can make no exception in the suspension of liquor licences for the 'League of Mercy Dance to be held on Tuesday, August 9th. In these circumstances, the organisers feel they should not hold the function on that evening. It is hoped that the licence will be re-issued for Thursday, August 11th, and the League of Mercy trust that those who have bought tickets will do their utmost to assist the League in its difficulty by supporting the dance on the new date which will be definitely notified later.—A.P.

With a view to provide adequate medical relief, the Government of Sind have issued instructions enjoining Doctors in charge of Government Dispensaries, to examine freely school children in Sind.

Japanese Consulate At Khabarovsk Closed

FORCIBLE ACTION BY SOVIET

Peace Parleys Go On, But Bombardment Does Not Cease

TOKIO, August 6.

THE JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL AT KHABAROVSK HAS BEEN FORCIBLY CLOSED BY THE SOVIET, ACCORDING TO JAPANESE REPORTS.—REUTER.

SOVIET AIR RAIDS

Kozan Railway Settlements Bombed

TOKIO, August 6.

According to the Japanese War Office, Russian 'planes raided Japanese positions at Chegkufeng. One of the raiders was shot down.

The air attack followed furious onslaughts by the Russian infantry and artillery. Soviet troops advanced to within 200 yards of the Japanese positions, but were dispersed and their guns silenced. The raider was brought down by anti-air-craft. War-planes also raided the Kozan railway settlements, Koje and Shikai in Northern Korea, but the stations were not hit.—Reuter

PEACE TALKS GO ON

TOKIO, August 6.

The summary of conversations at Moscow on Thursday between the Japanese Ambassador and M. Litvinoff published here to-day is generally interpreted as a mutual agreement to seek peaceful settlement of the Frontier dispute. The immediate issue would appear to have been narrowed down to securing mutual evacuation of the disputed area prior to the opening of negotiations.—Reuter.

SOVIET SOLDIERS CROSS BORDER

TOKIO, August 6.

An official dispatch to the War Office alleges that a party of Soviet soldiers yesterday crossed the border, and began to dig trenches near the Manchukuo village, Mankienshang, about twelve miles south of Pogranitchnaya.—Reuter.

HEAVY JAPANESE FIRE FOLLOWS

TOKIO, August 6.

After a peaceful night on the Russo-Japanese frontier, Soviet troops opened fierce bombardment on the Japanese positions on Shuiliufeng Hill to the north of Changkufeng, according to Japanese reports which state that at 6 a.m., sixty Soviet tanks and two battalions of infantry were detected deploying in the neighbourhood of Changkufeng hill, but they were repulsed by heavy Japanese fire, losing heavily.

At the same time, a second Soviet force, consisting of fifty tanks and a battalion of infantry, was repulsed when attacking the Shatsaoping heights. The marksmanship of the Soviet artillery, which was hitherto rather wild is becoming more accurate.—Reuter.

MANU SUBEDAR GIVES LEAD

Urges Change Of Ratio To 16d. Forthwith

SIMLA, August 6.

Mr. Manu Subedar has tabled the following resolution for discussion in the Assembly:—

"This Assembly is of opinion that having regard to all considerations, it is imperative in the interests of India to change the ratio of rupee to sterling from 1/6 to 1/4 forthwith."—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PARLEYS

Zafrullah Summons Non-Official Advisers

SIMLA, August 6.

It is understood that the non-Official advisers in the Indo-British trade negotiations have been summoned to Simla to meet Sir Muhammad Zafrullah on Saturday 13th, when it is assumed that the Commerce Member will acquaint them with the results of the London talks.—A. P.

Bose Receives Jinnah's Letter

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The letter of Mr. M. A. Jinnah in reply to the Congress Working Committee's latest communication to the Muslim League from Wardha has been received by the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Mr. Bose, the "Advance" understands, is writing to Mahatma Gandhi and all members of the Working Committee acquainting them with the contents of Mr. Jinnah's letter.—A. P

SIND ENGINEER DISMISSED

KARACHI: August 6.

The Government of Sind have issued an order dismissing from service Khan Bahadur Mohmuddin, Engineer, on a charge of corruption and negligence.

Mr. M. C. Gidwani, Assistant Engineer, has been warned off, and promotions have been suspended as a sequel to these developments.—United Press.

NEHRU'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Mrs. Pandit Cancels Visit To Europe

PARIS: August 6.

Pandit Nehru left for Munich. Interviewed by Reuter he said his sister's decision not to go over to Europe has made him to modify his programme slightly though he still hoped to fit in a further visit to England between his Czech tour and visit to Geneva early in September.—Reuter.

SIND INVITES NEXT CONGRESS

KARACHI, August 6.

At its meeting to-day, the Sind Provincial Congress Committee extended an invitation to the Congress High Command, to hold the 53rd session of the Indian National Congress in the Province of Sind.

By another resolution, the Committee recommended to the All-India Congress Committee, that, excepting the election of the President of the Indian National Congress, all elections should be held once in every two years.

Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani was re-elected President of the Committee.—United Press.

SARDAR TO MEET ORISSA PREMIER

BOMBAY, August 6.

In response to a telegram from Mr. Viswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, expressing a desire to meet him and consult him on certain matters at Wardha, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Wardha on Sunday evening. Mr. Viswanath Das will reach Wardha on Sunday evening.

It is understood that the subject matter for discussion relates to the Madras Estates Bill.

Mr. Viswanath Das will also meet Mahatma Gandhi in this connection.—A. P.

OUTRAGES IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, August 6.

To-day's outrages include the wounding of a Moslem detective in Jerusalem, the shooting dead of a Jewish watchman and wounding another plain of sharon. In the past week, 26 bandits are known to have been killed and 25 wounded. Eight were captured in actions with the police and military. An energetic roundup of gang leaders continue with confiscation of arms and ammunition, for which the police and military are continually searching the villages

British Constable Shot

HAIFA, August 6.

A British constable travelling on an Arab bus near Nablus was shot dead by an Arab passenger sitting behind him. The Arab escaped in the ensuing commotion.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONSUL WOUNDED

PARIS, August 6.

The British Consul at Alicante was seriously wounded, when a bomb fell on the consulate, causing considerable damage in the course of an air-raid, in which seventy bombs were dropped on the Bellavisca quarter of Alicante.—Reuter

BERLIN'S WARNING TO PRAGUE

Further Violation Of Frontier Will Meet With Drastic Measures

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

A serious warning to Prague against further frontier violations by aeroplanes has been issued by the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" for the Foreign Office, saying that the recent Czech apology is regarded with scepticism and "If the Czechs believe that such provocations can be carried out with impunity, then measures taken in other countries show that such attempts can be met by drastic measures, similar to those which France was compelled to take along the Pyrenees Frontier."—Reuter.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN CAWNPORE MILLS

Sequel To Fresh Notices Of Discharge

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

Serious discontent among Cawnpore workers is again brewing as a result of the dismissal of workers in some mills. It is alleged that 61 reelers in the New Victoria Mills 30 reelers in Swadeshi Mills and 22 men in Bevis Company have been given a fortnight's notice of discharge, nine men more dismissed in J. K. Mills for alleged breaches of discipline. The Secretary of the Mazdoor Sabha in the course of a statement says that although the strike is over conditions are far from normal in Cawnpore. In the wake of eight dismissals from the J. K. Cotton Mills whose cases are still pending before Labour Commissioner, another batch of nine workers has been summarily dismissed from the same mills to-day. We are of course referring the cases to the Labour Commissioner, but it is becoming evident that something more serious will have to be done by Labour in order to safeguard its interests. We workers cannot allow our hard earned rights to be trampled under foot. It seems we will have to take stringer measures to defend our rights. We are sure the public which so magnificently supported us in the last strike will see justice to our cause in the fresh struggles that are looming ahead.

Compulsory Labour In Hungarian Camps

BUDAPEST. Aug. 6.

The Hungarian Prime Minister announced that the Government have decided to introduce compulsory labour service in the existing camps numbering 14 for men.

Two camps for women will be increased. Several hundred campers will receive military training during the period of service—Reuter's Special.

Turkish Naval Experts Mission

ISTANBUL, Aug. 5.

The Turkish Naval Experts Mission left for London to study the proposals for the construction of Turkish warships in the British shipyards.—Reuter.

The Select Committee appointed as a result of Mr. Sandy's case is unlikely to meet again before the Parliament re-assembles on November 1st.

WANTED NEW ORIENTATION FOR FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Congress Parliamentary Activities Are Only Incidental To Main Task, Says Mehtab

CUTTACK. August 5.

"In the whole scheme of India's struggle for freedom, acceptance of ministry has a very small place. Keeping out the reactionaries from capturing the administrative machinery and creation of some confidence in the people about their not being any longer foreigners in their own land, but rulers by right with some voice, however small and ineffective it may be, in the administration of the country, are the bonafides that acceptance of ministry is expected to, and does, bestow on us. But they are incidental to the main work. It would be a tragedy if the latter is lost sight of, and parliamentary work solely attended to. In order to avoid such a situation, much greater stress has to be laid on the main work which clearly lies outside the legislatures," writes Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, in a signed article entitled "The present political situation" in the newly-published monthly magazine "Current Affairs", Cuttack.

LEAVE IT ALONE

Proceeding Mr. Mehtab says: "The Congress has laid down a full programme of such work, but unfortunately Congress organisations engage themselves solely in parliamentary work, and function as auxiliary bodies to Congress Parties in the legislatures. We have condemned the constitution; let us leave it to those of our comrades who are so minded to handle it, and try to minimise its mischief, if they can. But let all the rest take to the main work which will prepare the nation for independence, and create sanctions behind our demand for a Constituent Assembly. Let us not indulge overmuch in praise or criticism of the ministries; both fall within the scheme planned for us by the statesmen of England.

WANTED NEW ORIENTATION

"What is the main work? Loosely speaking, it is organisational. What the special nature of the work is and what its day-to-day routine should be will have to be detailed by Congress organisations. Khadi, Harijans and village industries have engaged many of our workers, and national education is likely to engage some more. But unfortunately, these items of work are carried on on such orthodox lines as to give the impression that they have no political significance. There are other comrades again who engage themselves in 'kisan' work. But the way in which that work also is conducted leads one to parliamentarism. I do not mean to say it has no value at all; 'kisan' demonstrations for instance, demanding changes in the existing land laws have indeed influence on legislative and executvie work within the framework of the present constitution. But judged from the standpoint of independence, all these items of work need a new orientation. They have all to be carried on so as to pave the way for independence.—United Press.

STOWING FOR SAFETY

Legislation Based On Mining Report

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

A legislation for the compulsory stowing of coal mines which are in need of stowing for safety, will be introduced by the Government of India, in the next budget session, and it is contemplated to enforce it from April 1, 1939.

The Government of India recently sent a long memorandum on the subject, arising out of the recommendations made by the Coal Mining Committee, about a year ago, to the Governments of Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, the Punjab, Assam and Baluchistan, embodying tentative proposals for urgent action. Replies are expected by November 1, when the Government of India will frame a legislative measure in the light of opinions that may be offered. It may be necessary to hold a conference of all interests concerned, before the legislation is introduced.

The scheme of stowing involves the levy of cess of four annas per ton of coal, which is expected to yield a fund of Rs. 40,00.000 a year, which will be administered by the statutory authority, as proposed in the Coal Mining Committee's recommendations. On present calculations, the authorities feel that the price of coal would not swell up by this cess, nor the relative positions of collieries paying cess and the collieries not paying cess, will be affected. Certain collieries of Bihar and Bengal have already started stowing.

It is understood, that some new regulations regarding sectional working mines will shortly be issued.—United Press.

NEW C. P. MINISTRY AT WORK

NAGPUR. August 5.

No change in the plans of the Government for the rapid expansion of primary education in rural areas is expected though Pandit R. S. Shukla, Prime Minister, does not now hold the Education portfolio which he did in the first Congress Ministry. The Education Minister, Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Gokhale, it is understood, will proceed with the task of taking all necessary steps to establish the Vidya Mandirs (new type of primary schools in villages) in accordance with the scheme of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla known as the Vidya Mandir scheme.

The Debt Relief Bill is anotner measure which will shortly be examined by Mr. Gokhale, who is in charge of Revenue Department, in the light of opinions received on it from various bodies interested in the problem of agricultural indebtedness. It is likely that the Executive Committee of the C. P. Assembly Congress Party which is meeting next week will also discuss the bill and suggest modifications wherever necessary in its provisions. The bill is expected to be taken up for further consideration in the coming session of the C. P. Assembly, which according to present programme will begin on September 1 next.—A. P.

FOR ARVINDA GHOSH'S DARSHAN

A Party is leaving for Shree Arvinda Ghosh's Darshan for Pondicherry by Air Services of India's 'planes.

Mexican Oil For Germany

Five Fully Loaded Tankers Leave Mexican Port

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.

Five fully loaded oiltankers left Mexican ports to-day for Europe under sealed orders. It is generally understood that the destination is Germany under the deal between Mr. W. R. Davis, the New York Financier, and the Mexican Government by which it was recently reported that ten million dollars worth of Mexican oil would be exchanged for machinery mostly from Germany.

President Cardinas has signed a law establishing a 12 per cent. tax on all exports. Mining interest, which are very badly hit, have vigorously protested against this law and workmen's co-operative organisations which are at present exploiting a number of enterprises, have advised the President that unless they receive a subsidy they will be unable to carry on.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

To Discuss Ways Of Co-ordination

CALCUTTA: August 6.

How to obtain the co-operation of the scientific staffs of the Indian Universities and the Technical Institutions in India and to co-ordinate the work of these establishments with the work of the Industrial Research Council of India, will, it is understood, be one of the many important subjects to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the Council to be held in Madras on August 8 and 9 next. The Council will also devise a plan of co-ordinated industrial research which will obtain the co-operation of these establishments.—United Press.

DEO TOURS IN KARNATAK STATES

(From Our Correspondent)

MIRAJ, August 6.

According to previous arrangements the Hon. Mr. Latthe and the Hon. Dr. Guilder were received at Miraj station early this morning. A number of people from Miraj and Sangli were present to welcome them. They were garlanded and offered 'pansupari' by the Deccan States Peoples Sabha, Congress Committees of Miraj and Sangli, Harijan Sangh Volunteer Associations and others

The train left with loud cries of "Bande Mataram". Mr. Shankarrao Deo returned from Ramdurg and Belgaum last night. He left for Sangli in order to lead the Sangli States Peoples Deputation to the Durbar. His Karnatak States tour will begin from tomorrow and continue till the tenth. Messrs. Shikhare Kanbur and Jamburao Arwade will accompany him. Mr Shankarrao Deo will deliver a public lecture on Thursday eleventh at Kolhapur.

DR. KHARE REFUTES CHARGES

Reception At Dadar

The allegation that Dr. Khare tried to enlist the support of Sardar Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for premiership, contained in the statement issued by Sardar Patel was refuted by Dr. Khare at a reception given to him by the citizens of Dadar on Saturday evening.

Dr. B. S. Moonje presided.

Dr. Khare made a long speech elaborating his statement issued earlier in the day, in reply to the statement of Sardar Patel.

Ultimatum To Girgaum Congress Committee

President Disallows Reading Of Mahatma's Wire In Meeting

An omnibus resolution, partly explanatory, and partly general, concluding with an ultimatum to the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee immediately to hand over charge to Messrs. J. N. Mahale and R. M. Desai provoked much heat and controversy at the adjourned meeting of the B. P. C. C. held yesterday evening.

Mr. M. R. Masani, as a protest against the ruling given by Mr. Nagindas Master, who presided in not allowing him to read the telegram sent on Friday by Mahatma Gandhi to Mrs. Perin Captain regarding the G. D. C. C. controversy, refused to proceed with his speech in support of his amendment and sat down. Sharp passages-at arms between him and the President resulted in the latter calling him to order several times and asking Mr. Masani to sit down thrice in the course of two minutes.

ULTIMATUM TO GIRGAUM D. C. C.

The meeting ultimately passed the following resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil.

"The B. P. C. C. notes with regret the attitude taken up by the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C. and the defiant tone of the resolution passed by a majority of their members. The B. P. C. C., though it could have justifiably taken disciplinary action, purposely and deliberately refrained from doing so in the larger interests of the Congress organisation and contented itself with only giving a direction which is by no means a disciplinary action but is merely a rectification of a grave wrong done to the elected Secretaries of the Girgaum D. C. C.

"Public Life will be impossible to live if elected honorary public workers are suspended and dismissed in the manner in which those who happen to be in a majority, for the time being, in the Council of Girgaum D. C. C. have done. Such a course is unprecedented in the long history of the Congress.

"Pursuant to the unanimous vote of the B. P. C. C. authorising him to do so, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President of the B. P. C. C. has already made appointment of the Presiding Authority and frames rules for holding the elections for the new Council of the Girgaum D. C. C. which are already before the public.

"Under the circumstances, the right course for the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C. is to comply with the directions of the B. P. C. C. in the first instance, while they are always at liberty to appeal to the higher authority against these directions if necessary.

"The B. P. C. C., therefore, regrets that it cannot see its way to defer compliance by the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C. with its directions aforesaid and gives one more opportunity to the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C. to obey the directions aforesaid and immediately hand over charge to the Secretaries as directed."

In his speech, Mr. Patil condemned the "defiant attitude" of the G. D. C. Committee and suggested that Mrs. Perin Captain was unfit to be the President of the Council as she was not an habitual wearer of khadi, according to him.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. M. R. Masani moved an amendment requesting the B. P. C. C. to suspend operation of its resolution regarding the G. D. C. Committee, till the decision of the Working Committee or the President of the Congress was known. He was of the opinion that Mr. Patil had introduced all sorts of extraneous and irrelevant matter in his speech. He then began to read a telegram received from Mahatma Gandhi by Mrs. Perin Captain regarding the controversy, when Mr. Patil rose to a point of order stating that the telegram could not be read, as the communication addressed to Mahatmaji to which the reply was sent, was not before the House.

The President held that he could not allow Mr. Masani to refer to the telegram. Mr. Masani wanted to offer an explanation, when the President said in a loud tone "sit down."

Mr. Masani:—"As a protest I refuse to speak any further."

Mr. Masani's amendment was lost and the original resolution was passed, 16 voting for and 6 against.

The meeting also decided to have a special B P. C. C. volunteer corps with Mr. T R. Noronha as the G O. C.

Mr. H. S. Malik, I.C.S., the first India Trade Commissioner to the United States of America, and Mrs. Malik being garlanded by Sirdar J. J. Singh (right), President of India Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., and Mr. Magan S. Dave, Vice-President, upon their arrival in New York on July 4th.

DISHING UP FEDERATION FOR INDIAN CONSUMPTION

'Manchester Guardian' Hopes To Do It By Establishing Conventions Without Amending India Act

LONDON, August 6.

The "Manchester Guardian", in a leader on Federation, says that England at present is the scene of discussions and speeches on India's future. On the official side, the discussions may be subterranean and the speeches non-committal, but they exist and will be expected to bear fruit.

The problem facing the British authorities is now only in form. In substance, it is the problem, which has faced them since the war; it consists in assessing the strength of Indian Nationalism, deciding what steps are necessary to appease the Nationalist demands and calculating the results of failure to meet these demands.

WARNING AGAINST OPTIMISM

The problem now appears in the form of a controversy over the scheme for the Federation laid down in the India Act. As usual, in controversies between the British Government and the Congress there has been a certain amount of heavy shelling; some damage has been done, but the hopes of a peaceful settlement have not been abandoned. But it would be false optimism to believe, that because Lord Zetland and the leaders of the Congress exchanged intransigent speeches last year when the first part of the act was in dispute, and yet have come to an ultimate agreement, there will necessarily be the same fortunate ending of the dispute over the second part of the Act.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The "Manchester Guardian" adds "there are only two things, which will prevent the Indian people from electing a Constituent assembly to-morrow. One is the difficulty in the way of organising an election on the basis of adult suffrage in British India alone, quite apart from the Indian States, whose people must presumably be consulted somehow. The other is the danger, that once the Constituent Assembly is elected, it may fail to produce an agreed constitution. Does any Indian leader, however much he may loathe the constitution imposed on his country by England, contemplate the calling and the labours of a Constituent Assembly with confidence.

The scepticism over the Constituent Assembly does not involve enthusiasm for the proposed federal scheme.

CONSULT CONGRESS.

The paper adds "if it had been possible for the members of Parliament to foresee the skill with which the Provincial Ministries have functioned, they might have drafted Federation differently. It would now be only just for Britain to admit that the proposed Federation has its fallibilities and drawbacks, one of the greatest of which, is that it is intensely disliked by the most politically conscious Indians, and there must be a compromise of some sort, if India is not to witness another disastrous trial of strength.

It need not necessarily involve at present asking Parliament to re-draft the Act. Much can be done by way of establishing customs and precedents, but Indian leaders, above all, the Congress leaders, must be seriously consulted.

Lord Zetland held out hopes of nothing more than that their comments would be listened to. That is not enough. The British authorities should realise that strategically, Indian Nationalism is already on terms at least of equality with Britain, and that it would be folly not to plan India's future on the basis of that equality

What some Indian leaders fail to realise is that Britain is now far more prepared to accept the idea of an Independent India as a "not remote possibility." The differences are not so much of ideas, as of methods and time.—Reuter.

TRAVANCORE NATIONAL

Quilon Court Orders Bank To Be Wound Up

QUILON, Aug. 6.

The order that the Travancore National and Quilon Bank limited be wound up under the orders of the Quilon District Court was passed by the District Judge Quilon, to-day on the petition filed by a creditor.—A. P

ROME.—The anti-Semitic policy of a new racial review "Defence of race" is reflected in the first issue. One leader is headed "Hebrew Criminality". The publication is actively sponsored by the Fascist Party.

The first big consignment of oil from the experimental test well of the Anglo-American Oil Company at Dalkeith about 20 miles from Edinburgh will leave on Tuesday for the company's refinery at Purfleet Essex.

MALAYA INDIANS' OPPOSITION TELLS

Second Wages Reduction Postponed

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The Government of Malaya are understood to have postponed their order for a second reduction in the wages of labour, which was to be effected from August 1.

This postponement, it is presumed, was due to the opposition of Indians to any further reduction in the wages.—United Press

Baluhesvar Dutt's Health Condition

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., who recently addressed the Home Department of the Government of India urging the release of Batukesvar Dutt of Delhi, a prisoner who is at present lodged in Patna, has received a reply to the effect that the authorities are enquiring from the Bihar Government about the present condition of the health of the prisoner.—United Press.

EXCITEMENT OVER REMOVAL OF IDOL

NEW DELHI, August 6.

The excitement caused by the demolition of an alleged Hindu Temple in Queen's Garden, near Town Hall, had hardly subsided, when another temple in Subzi Mandi near Malkaganj Road, was alleged to have been demolished by the Delhi Municipal authorities, with the assistance of the police.

The idol was removed and Chabutra demolished, and when the police left the place, the people of the locality reinstalled the Idol

Mr. Ganpat Rai Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha and other prominent local Hindus inspected the spot, and brought the matter to the notice of the authorities.—United Press.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	91	79	0.4	12.9	—0.4
Amraoti	90	76	T	22.2	+5.4
Akola	91	76	—	27.1	+10.8
Ahmedabad	95	79	—	17.0	—0.3
Ajmer	92	80	—	7.5	—3.2
Ahmednagar	85	72	0.1	21.1	+12.1
Ambala	85	79	—	14.9	+2.6
Allahabad	89	77	0.8	23.2	+4.4
Benares	90	79	0.4	20.2	+4.4
Bareilly	90	80	T	26.0	+4.6
BOMBAY	87	76	0.4	48.8	+3.2
Bangalore	82	68	T	12.4	+4.6
Bhopal	87	72	2.3	36.6	—
Baroda	93	79	—	30.9	—
Belgaum	84	69	0.2	22.1	—5.0
Bahawalpur	106	83	—	1.1	—1.9
Bijapur	89	69	1.1	10.5	+4.5
Bellary	91	72	0.5	3.9	—
Bhavnagar	92	77	—	16.6	+4.5
Chittagong	81	75	1.8	46.3	+0.5
Calcutta	87	77	0.6	18.1	—8.5
Cuttack	89	77	0.4	19.0	—5.6
Cawnpore	88	70	T	22.2	+6.0
Calicut	84	76	0.2	82.4	+14.1
Colombo	84	75	0.3	7.1	—6.6
Cheerapunji	70	64	0.4	284.0	+73.2
Cocanada	90	78	0.3	18.3	+6.7
Cochin	83	76	—	48.7	—5.7
Dehra Dun	81	74	0.2	50.3	+9.1
Delhi	97	80	—	6.5	—5.9
Dehra I. Khan	109	84	—	1.5	—1.7
Darjeeling	67	57	3.2	73.6	+7.7
Desa	92	78	—	13.1	—
Dalhousie	—	—	0.3	30.6	—3.5
Fort Sandeman	101	77	—	2.5	—0.8
Gorakhpur	—	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	73	T	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	80	—	2.1	—1.7
Indore	90	70	0.4	33.4	+15.9
Jhansi	92	73	—	28.1	+9.4
Jubbulpore	91	75	0.3	32.1	+2.9
Jacobabad	108	82	—	0.7	—0.8
Jaipur	96	79	—	9.5	—2.6
Karwar	83	76	—	63.6	—16.4
Karachi	86	80	—	1.7	—2.5
Kodaikanal	63	54	0.1	11.2	+1.0
Khandwa	90	75	—	26.4	+11.2
Lucknow	97	77	3.9	34.1	+15.9
Ludhiana	96	80	—	6.1	—5.9
Lahore	106	81	—	6.2	—1.9
Lyallpur	105	84	—	4.6	—0.4
Multan	102	83	—	1.2	—2.0
Mysore	85	69	—	4.8	—1.1
Madras	91	81	—	3.8	—2.9
Maymyo	70	65	0.7	13.0	—3.7
Marmagoa	84	76	0.6	49.2	—
Malegaon	93	75	—	10.6	+0.9
Mussoorie	66	59	0.6	41.3	+1.5
Mahableshwar	74	64	0.1	176.8	+2.8
Murree	75	64	0.1	28.3	+9.8
Mount Abu	75	66	—	27.1	—4.3
Masulipatam	91	81	—	17.9	+5.8
Mandalay	80	74	0.7	5.5	—1.1
Mangalore	82	76	T	91.1	+12.6
Meerut	—	—	0.4	12.3	—1.7
Mercara	75	65	—	84.8	+11.4
Nagpur	89	75	—	34.2	+8.9
Ootacamund	67	54	—	12.2	—4.4
Patna	88	78	0.3	28.0	+5.6
Peshawar	103	85	—	1.2	—1.0
Poona	89	73	0.2	13.5	+0.8
Pachmarhi	80	66	4.5	52.9	+13.9
Port Blair	87	77	1.0	44.4	+6.7
Quetta	94	64	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	85	73	—	19.3	—8.3
Rawalpindi	99	81	—	23.4	+11.9
Rangoon	84	74	0.4	41.9	—2.5
Ratnagiri	85	76	—	80.4	+14.0
Rajkot	94	74	—	16.6	+0.1
Sialkot	98	81	—	18.1	+6.1
Srinagar	92	64	—	3.8	—0.4
Sholapur	89	72	T	21.1	+11.3
Shillong	72	61	0.2	39.5	+6.7
Simla	67	60	0.2	27.7	—0.6
Surat	93	80	—	26.1	—0.4
Salem	89	75	0.3	12.4	+4.5
Trichinopoly	90	76	T	8.4	+5.1
Trivandrum	86	76	—	17.1	—4.4
Vizagapatam	89	80	0.1	12.6	+2.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, August 6.

The monsoon has been generally active in northeast India, the United Provinces, the Punjab Hills central parts of the country and the Deccan. Fairly good rainfall also occurred in the rest of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Pachmarhi, Lucknow four inches, Saugor Island Darjiling Anantapur three, Cox's Bazar Chittagong Bhopal two, Chandbali Hoshangabad, Pendra one and half, Port Blair, Berhampore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darbhanga, Seoni, Bijapur Chittaldrug one.

Forecast until the evening of 7th:—

The monsoon will be generally active in Northeast and Central India, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Deccan and Konkan. Local showers will occur in the rest of the Peninsula and in and around Gujarat.

Summary of monsoon forecast for August and September:—The monsoon rainfall is expected to be above ninety-five percent of the average in the Peninsula, and above ninety per cent of the average in Northwest India.—A. P.

MARSEILLES DOCK STRIKE

Talk Of Diversion Of Shipping To Genoa

PARIS, August 6.

The British authorities are closely watching the Marseilles Dockers Strike, already a month old, which is affecting the British shipping and delaying British mails Eastward. Some businessmen are contemplating diversion of shipping to Genoa, failing an early settlement of the strike.—Reuter.

HINDU MARRIAGE LAWS

Dr. Deshmukh On Congress Provincial Govt.s' Duty

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The suggestion that all Provincial Governments should take up the question of enacting a comprehensive Bill for Hindu Marriage Laws, was made by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, when interviewed by some members of the All-India Women's Association, in this connection.

Dr. Deshmukh said that such a proposal could only be brought forward by the Government. A private member had to be satisfied with piecemeal legislation.

At the interview, he observed that it was possible for the seven Congress Governments, to introduce such legislation with success. He added that he had already written to Mahatma Gandhi in this connection, and that he had put forward the suggestion that the Congress Working Committee should undertake to suggest the necessary legislation in the provinces.—United Press.

Khare Ministry's Parting Gesture

JUBBULPORE, August 6.

Under instructions from the Provincial Government, the prosecutions against several persons arrested as a sequel to the "Holi" riots, were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor Mr. V. R. Sen.

As a result, 54 Muslims who were standing their trial on charges of alleged rioting, were discharged to-day. A seperate order is likely to be issued, with reference to the cases relating to the Dusserah riots. This was the parting goodwill gesture of the Khare Ministry.—United Press.

KARACHI: August 6.

In addition to the special remission in the non-Barrage areas already sanctioned for Kharif 1937-'38, the Sind Government have sanctioned a further special remission of 12-1|2 per cent. in view of the low prices prevalent.—United Press.

SITUATION NORMAL IN RANGOON

But Rumour Causes Scare

RANGOON, August 6.

Although the situation is now normal and no reports of violence have been received from any centre so far, Government have not relaxed their vigilance yet. Action has been against Burmese newspapers, which although temporarily quiet, are yet likely to stir up trouble and ill feeling.

In the meanwhile a mischievous rumour was given currency by "Saitan" a Burmese tri-weekly which has also been asked to furnish a security, in the course of a statement published in its issue to-day, wherein it was alleged that Hindus in Burma had been advised by their co-religionists in India to side with the Burmans, in case of riots between Burmans and Moslems. An urgent meeting of Indian leaders, both Hindus and Moslems, was held to deal with this michievous rumour which, they fear, is a move by interested parties to cause a split among Indians.

A joint statement was issued later under the signatures of fifty leaders of both communities condemning this mischievous rumour and intimating that no such advice had been received by the Hindus from India and that both Hindus and Moslems in Burma were on the best terms. The manifesto also requested Burmese friends and the press to avoid giving currency to such unfounded rumours.—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION

Impartial Inquiry Into Causes Of Burma Riots

CALCUTTA, August 6.

A suggestion to the Burma Government to appoint a representative and impartial committee to go into the causes of the recent riots in Burma between the Burmans and Indians is made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press.

ANTI-HINDI AGITATOR JAILED

MADRAS: August 6.

Mr. K. M. Balasubramaniam, a pleader, who was charged under Section 117, I.P.C., read with Sec. 7 (1) A, Criminal Law Amendment Act for delivering speeches on June 5 and 6 last, inducing people to picket in front of the Premier's residence and schools in which Hindi has been introduced, was sentenced to-day by the Third Presidency Magistrate, to six months' simple imprisonment.—United Press.

BALBO FOR BERLIN

BERLIN, August 6.

Italian Air Marshal Balbo arrives Berlin on August 9 for a visit lasting several days, and will attend German air force exercises.—Reuter.

PACIFISTS SENTENCED

BERLIN, August 6.

It is understood that heavy sentences were passed on members of the religious pacifist organisation who were charged before Bremen Tribunal with disseminating propaganda against military service and construction of arms. They belonged to the bible searchers League, which is banned.—Reuter.

HANKOW UNDER FIRE

53 Japanese 'Planes Bomb Aerodrome

HANKOW, Aug. 6.

Fifty-three Japanese 'planes subjected the aerodrome to the heaviest bombardment experienced. Two fires which started were quickly extinguished. Terrific explosions shook the city.—Reuter.

STANDARDISATION NOT POSSIBLE

Madras Govt. On Coimbatore Labour Dispute

MADRAS, August 6

The Ministry of Public Information has issued a press communique embodying their observations on the recommendations of the Court of Enquiry on the labour disputes at Coimbatore and on the report of the labour commissioner on the question of standardisation of wages. Government are convinced that at present, complete standardisation of wages for all categories of workers is not possible in the circumstances obtaining at Coimbatore.

In the view of the Government, it is essential to improve the standard of living of the workers, and it is justifiable to call upon the well-established and organised industries like textiles to give a lead in this matter. They however, reiterate their position that unless there is complete discipline within the works, the workers will have no justification to expect just treatment from their employers. While employers should value contented labour as the greatest asset in any industry, strict observance of discipline and loyal work on the part of workers are the surest way to the improvement of their lot both in the immediate future and permanently.—A. P

EX-KAKORI PRISONER WEDS

NEW DELHI, August 6.

Mr. Jogesh Chatterjee, ex-Kakori prisoner, married Smt. Durga Vohra, President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, to-day, in the presence of Mr. Evan, Deputy Commissioner. The marriage was solemnised under the Civil Marriages Act.—United Press

A New Building For Muslim Ambulance Society

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

At a special meeting held on Friday under the presidentship of Mr. Cassumally Dawoodbhoy, the Managing Committee of the Muslim Ambulance Society has decided to erect a new building at Kambekar street to house its ambulances and offices. A sub-committee of the following members has been appointed to collect funds and material for the building:

Mr. Cassumally Dawoodbhoy: President, Mr. Haji Nur Mohamad Haji Mohamad Mr M. E. Haroon, Hony. Treasurers. Mr. U J. Mistry Mr M. I. Baig, Jt. Hony. Secretaries. Khan Bahadur Hasanali P. Ebrahim J P. Mr. A. L. Kazi B.A LL.B. Mr. Abdur Rahim Bachuseth B.A. LL.B. Mr. Mohamadali G. Hakim Mr. M. T. Memon Mr. Abdul Lateef Bhaiji Mr. Nuruddin Yusufali Bandukwala. Mr. Gulam Abbas Kikabhai Mr. Mohamad Husain Haji Abdur Rehman. Mr. Mohamadali S. Master Dr. M. G. Sayani M.B.B.S.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

There will be a match between the Y.M.C.A. and the Young Greens at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel Field, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 12, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 10, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 6, 1307
Hightide: 10-15; 21-44
Lowtide: 3-05; 16-16
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.

TRAVANCORE ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the General Body of the Travancore Association will be held at the Rama Narain Ruia College Hall, Matunga to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The second meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid promises at Palagally (Samual Street) when all the members are earnestly requested to be present in time.

MADHAVDAS AMERSEY HIGH SCHOOL

A meeting of the past students of the Madhavdas Amersey High School, Andheri, formerly known as the Andheri High School will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the Central Hall with a view to form "The Past Students' Association". Past students are invited to attend this meeting.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Vijayshankarji will deliver a lecture on Shravan in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pt. Padamdattji will deliver a lecture on Shravni at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

OUR VEDIC DAYS

Mr. Indra Vasavada, M.A., Jt. Editor of "Pushpa" will speak in Hindi to boys and girls on "Our Vedic Days", relating to them the stories of Vedic times, to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. under the auspices of Balkanji-Bari. The All-India Children's Association, at "Gulistan", 7th Road. Children of the Vile Parle Group will also give on this occasion a special programme of songs and recitations, after which some indoor games will be played.

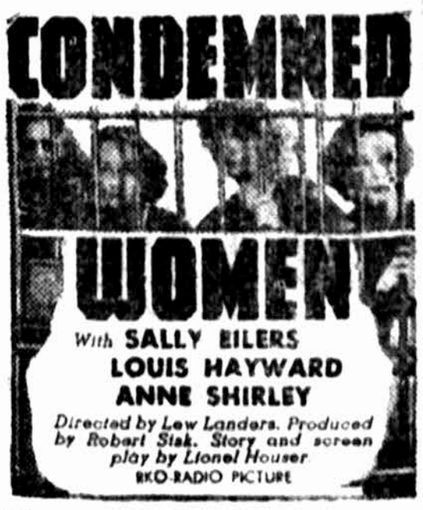
BANDRA NATIONAL LIBRARY

Annual general meeting of the above Library will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall, to adopt report for the year 1937-38, and to elect new Managing Committee. Members are requested to attend.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Compounders' Union, the fifth of the series of the lectures will be delivered by Dr. S. H Marathe; M.B. B.S., on Treatment of Gonorrhoea" to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of Marathe High School, Opera House, Tram Terminus.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Also CH TEST AT LEEDS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Sunset Vienna" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Condemned Women" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Melody of 1938" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vessel of Wrath" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Les Miserables" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Nothing Sacred" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SATYAGRAHA FOR COW PROTECTION

In order to agitate for the removal of Muttra Slaughter House, where cows are butchered against the order of late Lord Lake "Sanathan Dharma Mandal, Bombay No. 4." has arranged to hold a special meeting of Hindus at Madhav Bhag, to-day (Sunday), at 5-0 p.m. where Mahant Sitaramdasji Shastri of Nasik will explain his Satyagraha Scheme for stopping the Cow slaughter at Muttra. Other Hindu leaders will also speak on the subject.

BOMBAY GOAN'S CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the Goa Hindu Association, Gomantak Maratha Samaj and Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal a condolence meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Goa Hindu Association Hall for the sad bereavement of our Goa's great politician and leader late Dr. P. V. Minezes Braganza. Prof. Sushil Shrinivas Kavlekar will preside on the occasion.

ASHOKA SCOUT GROUP DADAR

In aid of the building fund of the Ashoka Scout Group a musical entertainment by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar will be given to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at the Kitte Bhandari Hall. Gokhale Road (North) Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Who, where, what is God" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15. The Lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

HAVING 'DARSHAN' OF ARVINDA GHOSH

A Party is leaving for Shree Arvinda Ghosh's 'darshan' for Pondichery by Air Services of India's planes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

In view of the pressing demands from the members, the Photographic Society of India has postponed the Second Exhibition of the Society, which was to be opened on the 9th August, to sometime in September and the date will be announced in due course of time.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "The present policy of the Congress is anti-democratic" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Mr. John Barnehas will move the proposition and Mr. E Zalman will oppose the resolution. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will be in the chair.

Silk Merchants' Wire To Viceroy

Following is the text of wire sent by the President of the Silk Merchants' Association to-day to the Personal Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy of India at Simla in connection with the recent riots in Burma:—

"Bombay Silk Merchants Association deeply deplores the recent riots in Burma which resulted in considerable loss to life and property of Indians. If this state continues further it will seriously affect the trade of Indian Commercial Community which has contributed immensely to the prosperity of Burma. Association strongly urges Government of India to inform Government of Burma the seriousness of situation and public feeling in India. Kindly request Burma Government to take drastic and immediate action to quell riots and restore peace."

DEBATING SOCIETY FOR DADAR

A meeting of students and others interested in the formation of a Debating Society be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Sheth Matubhai Kasambhai Solicitor Adhyatmic Sanskrit Vidyalaya a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Brahman Nivas, when Sheth Mulji Ranchhod Ved will preside. Mr. Mohonlal Dave Mantri will give description of the pilgrimage of Badrinarayan and Mohanlal Shastri will make pravachan on the Vivak Chudami Compound by Shankaracharya.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY

For sanitary round and visiting the Khadar the members of the Social Workers Society will meet at 9-45 a.m. on Sunday 7th August at Booking office Elphinstone Road Station, B.B & C.I. Rly.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

The 16th Annual General Meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug, opposite, C. P Tank Road.

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

Mr. Adolph Myers, Basic English Representative for India, will deliver a public lecture on "Basic English in Burma" to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. in Muslim Students' Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Prof. J. C. Daruvala will preside.

"MY AMBITION IN LIFE"

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen a discourse on "My ambition in life" will be held to-day (Sunday), at Jamiat's Hall (138 Nagdevi Street) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

A free public discourse in Gujarati on the "Techings of Geeta" will be delivered at the above math, Cullian-das Buildings, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Sunday), evening at 7-30.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly class on Jnaneshwari in Marathi at Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Swami Dharmanand from Calicut will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY IN BOMBAY

Mr. Aney To Move Bill In Central Assembly

(From A Correspondent)

A Bill will be introduced shortly in the Central Legislature by Mr. M. S. Aney, to establish a Sanskrit College and a Sanskrit University in Bombay. An All-India Sanskrit University Association has already been formed and registered to give effect to this scheme. Among the promoters of a Sanskrit College and a Sanskrit University are well-known Shastris, Acharyas and professors of Sanskrit language, viz: Shri 108 Goswamy Shrikrishna Jivanji Maharaj (Bombay), Mahamahopadhyay Madhav Shastri Bhandari (Lahore), Mahamahopadhyay Vasudeo Shastri Abhyanker (Poona), Dr. Waman Shastri Kinjavdevker (Poona), Prof. N. C. Kelker (Poona) Mrs. Kshama G. Row (Bombay), and Mr. V. P. Vaidya (Bombay). Hon. Mr. Justice Divetia and Hon. Mr. Justice M. R. Jayakar are among those who have sympathised with the scheme and promised their support.

In a place like Bombay, a Sanskrit College and University will prove of inestimable benefit to the public and may eventually be a centre of cultural influence of the highest inspiration Several Faculties are proposed to be established for the promotion of Sanskrit studies, viz., Faculty of Vedas, Faculty of Darshanas, Faculty of Language and Literature, Faculty of Fine Arts and Science, and Faculties of Technology, Medicine and Military Science. Residential quarters will be provided for the teachers and pupils. The most important question is the Text Books. The Text Books will be written by well-known specialists in Sanskrit language who possess expert knowledge in their respective subjects. The college will employ most competent teachers in the various faculties. Some of the professors may be imported from the west.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING OF PATHARE KSHATRIYAS

Under the auspices of the Pathare Kshatriya Vaktrutwottejak Samaj a public meeting of the members of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. in the Vanamali Hall at Dadar to Congratulate Mrs. Malinibai Madhukar Pathare B.A. on her being the first Lady Student from Pathare Kshatriya Caste, passing M.A. Examination.

Sjt. R. L. Gharat of Avas will preside.

THE WILSONIAN ASSOCIATION

A social gathering will be held on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday 13th instant, at Wilson College. All members and other past Wilsonians are cordially invited.

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on "Is Arjuna a fit recipient of Self knowledge" at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

ALL IN TECHNICOLOR

OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND · BASIL RATHBONE
CLAUDE RAINS · Patric Knowles · Eugene Pallette · Alan Hale · Melville Cooper · Ian Hunter · Una O'Connor · Presented by WARNER BROS. · Directed by

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Also at 10-30 a.m. on WED.
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"Divorce Of Power And Responsibility"

DR. KHARE ON HIS DEFENCE

"To-day the principles of Democracy are being completely trampled upon. It is to be feared that whatever power or rights we may acquire is likely to go into the hands of a selected few. If this is going to happen, why should we fight, why suffer, why go to gaol"?

Dr. N. B. Khare addressed these words to a crowded gathering at the Ramachandra Bhat High School, at a reception given to him on Friday night.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided and Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Varde addressed the meeting.

Dr. Khare in the course of his speech said that he had come there to place before the public the wrong done to him because the public constitutes the Nation.

The principle of Democracy was being completely trampled upon. He never imagined that the Congress High Command would be so much puffed up with power and behave in a dictatorial fashion.

The trouble with the Congress provinces was that power and responsibility did not lie in the same hands. The responsibility lay with the Cabinet but the power was in the hands of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-committee. The responsibility was that of the Working Committee but the power was wielded by Mahatma Gandhi. This divorce of power and responsibility was undemocratic.

Narrating the incidents that took place at Wardha, Dr. Khare said that he was wonderstruck when Mahatma Gandhi rebuked him for including a Harijan member in his cabinet. Gandhiji said that this was sop to the Harijans and was intended to create dissension. Gandhiji accused Dr Khare of selfishness. Dr. Khare said that he was not actuated by any selfish motive. If that were so he would not have resigned at the behest of the Working Committee.

Dr. Khare said that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad told him that his resignation would "make the way clear". Dr. Khare understood him to mean that the way would be clear for the reconstitution of the cabinet. But what they semed to have in mind was that the way would be clear for undoing of Dr. Khare. Sardar Patel also threatend him by saying that the Working Committee would pass a strong resolution against him. Dr. Khare replied that howsoever strong their resolution might be he would still go before the Party and accept their verdict.

Dr. B. S. Moonje said that Dr. Khare had been charged with bringing down the prestige of the Congress, but he asserted that it was the Working Committee and not Dr. Khare that had brought down the prestige of the Congress.

There was a great deal of talk about discipline. What was discipline? Did discipline connote nothing more than carrying out the order of an individual or individuals? Discipline lay in conformity to rules made by the Congress. Under what rule was Dr Khare driven out? He affirmed that the Working Committee was guilty of needless interference.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said that he had joined in this demonstration of sympathy with Dr. Khare, because there were certain principles involved in the whole incident.

The first principle referred to the responsibility of the Premiers. As a constitutionalist he said that the Premier had the right to select his colleagues and also the right to ask for their dismissal.

The second question was —who should control a ministry. He asserted that the Working Committee of the Congress not being an elected body could not control the ministers who were elected by the people. Only the voters had the right to control the ministry.

Dr. Ambedkar compared Dr. Khare to a Hindu daughter-in-law. The daughter-in-law after being beaten and assaulted by the mother-in-law goes to her parents who give her soothing balm and heal her wounds.

Once her wounds were healed she always wanted to go back to her husband. But the husband, it often happens, marries another girl and the poor daughter-in-law dies of a broken heart.

Such was the fate of Dr. Khare. He had been beaten out of the Congress, but he wanted to go back to it and was also asking others to follow him. Dr. Ambedkar hoped that Dr. Khare would not meet with the same fate. He further enunciated the principle of a democratic state and said that true democracy could not flourish if there were not two parties in the state, so that the actions of the party in power could be keenly watched and criticised. A country in which one party preponderated as the Congress did in India would tend to become a totalitarian state.

Mr. Jamnadas Menta said that when Dr. Khare was threatened with the ruin of his public career he should not have submitted. Since he was any how to be ruined, he should have made bold to put under arrest all the members of the Working Committee for conspiring to upset the lawfully established Government in the Central Provinces.

THEY MET AS ENEMIES:

AND

THEY PARTED AS LOVERS:

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TO-DAY, TOM., & WED.: 3 P. M.

WEST END

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'Dharti-Mata'

Starring:—

SAIGAL, UMASHASHI, KAMLESH KUMARI, K. C. DEY, JAGDISH, NAWAB, NEMO.

Directed by: NITIN BOSE

From WEDNESDAY (COCOANUT DAY) AT

MINERVA

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Women On The War-Path

By N. J.

Where is the world going to? This is always a good beginning for an article when one's head is as empty as a cast-off egg shell. To-day, however, the old cerebellum is full of thoughts and reflections. I have been really wondering where the world is going to—or rather where the better half of the world is going to? In Europe the fair sex has long since thrown away its ancient shackles. In Russia the women's battalions are an integral part of the Red Army. The Spanish senoritas are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their men-folk. Even Turkey has recently begun to impart compulsory military education as much to girls as to boys. The infection has spread even to far-away ancient China and the petticoat Government of Madame Chiang-Kai-shek is to-day acknowledged even by the turbulent warlords. Everywhere woman is in the ascendant. The old myth of male supremacy lives only under the Nazis and Fascists, where the three Ks. form the be-all and end-all of womanhood.

* * * *

Phenomenal Progress

In India, too, the old order is rapidly changing yielding place to new. We already have a woman Minister, a couple of deputy-speakers and at least half-a-dozen Parliamentary Secretaries. This was, of course, only to be expected after the amazing enthusiasm shown by women in the last elections. Out of five million women voters, more than three million had exercised their franchise—thus shaming their men-folk. Over one hundred women stood as candidates and most of them were elected. As a matter of fact India stands second in the world as far as the number of women in the legislatures is concerned, only the United States leading her with two women in the Senate and 148 in the State legislatures. It must be remembered in this connection that Indian women got the franchise for the first time in 1921 and the progress they have made within such a short period is nothing short of phenomenal. It is extremely significant, again, that nearly two-thirds of the total number of lady M.L.As and M.L.Cs belong to the Congress Party!

* * * *

Women's Freedom

They thus stand for the complete independence of India. Recent happenings suggest, however, that they are going still further and that they are out to establish the freedom and independence of their own sex, too! I do not want to refer here merely to the reformist attempts made by them. They are apparent everywhere—Dr. Deshmukh's "Divorce Bill" and Mrs. Subbaroyan's "Anti-Polygamy Bill" being only the latest manifestations of the gradual process of emancipation. Some of our militant and go-ahead sisters are, however, not content with this doctrine of gradualness. Not for them the slow pace of legislative reform. They want to establish the new order in one brave sweep. Even a firebrand masculine revolutionary will be put into the shade by the zeal and haste of those fighters for female freedom.

* * * *

Shock Brigade

No wonder then that a million masculine eye-brows were lifted up in amazement when the news flashed from Ahmedabad that a gathering of local women had passed a solemn resolution demanding a separate province to be governed all by themselves. We had heard of a territorial readjustment of India on a linguistic, cultural and even on a communal basis but a sexual partition of the country was something to shock even the most phlegmatic amongst us.

But why not? Asked the good ladies of Ahmedabad, when you men are always at sixes and sevens with each other and have made a mess of everything. Twere time for us to show you how to run the Government without perpetual bickering. An all-female Ministry would serve something like a Shock Brigade a la Soviet and their province will be held up as a model of good Government. After all the hand that rocks the cradle has always ruled the nation; but now it would do so not via the cradle-cord but directly!

* * * *

Marital Lock-Out

The good wives of Hyderabad (Sind) have gone one better. For there they have declared a simultaneous stay-in strike for themselves and also a lock-out for their husbands! They seem to have been badly bitten by the spiritual bug and have become the ardent followers of the "Om Mandali". The fundamental tenet of this mysterious society, according to a press version, is that women alone are capable and efficient of interpreting to humanity the ancient Indian knowledge of the self—Atma gnyan or Brahm gnyan. The founder of the Mandali believes that the woman is more capable of understanding the lessons of self-realisation and divine wisdom than man. Thus woman is the Guru and she must naturally abjure all her wifely relations! The members of he Mandali have, therefore, notified their husbands accordingly and philosophically advised them to find new spouses for themselves if they might be so inclined. This is independence with a vengeance and the eyes of all India will be centred on this war on the Sind home-front!

2ND WEEK!

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INDIA'S CHAMPION TYPIST

The Hony. General Secretary, All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, writes.—

The 1st prize (Gold Medal) in this year's All-India Typewriting Contest has been annexed by Mr. T.S. Ramaswamy, Stenographer to the Revenue Secretary to Government, Nagpur, for a net speed of 80 words per minute, while the second prize (Gold-centred Silver medal) goes to Mr. Dharm Chand Puni, Ludhiana, for 79 words. Mr. K. S. Subramoney, Stenographer to the District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, is the recipient of the 3rd prize (fountain pen) for 78 words. Mr. Boses Joseph of the General Motors, Bombay, receives a consolation prize (fountain pen) for the highest gross speed of 99 words. In addition two prizes of silver medals have been awarded to the best candidates at Bombay and Bangalore centres. Fifteen contestants secure certificates of merit for speeds ranging from 56 to 76 words per minute.

The contest was held at eight centres and 32 candidates in all appeared.

The Australian minister for Trade and Customs left London yesterday afternoon on his return to Australia.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' DEMANDS

Bombay Association's Support To Amending Bill

BOMBAY, August 5.

The President of the Federation of the Motor Transport Associations, Bombay, wires to the Chairman of the Reception Committee All India Motor Union Federal Congress, Lahore, as follows:—

"Federation greatly appreciates the courtesy of invitation to the Congress on August 6 and 7 but we much regret that all colleagues find it impossible to attend.

The Select Committee have recommended amendments modifying many of the objectionable clauses and removing others. We suggest to the Congress to examine calmly and very carefully the bill as amended by the Select Committee and give its wholehearted support to that part of the bill which the Select Committee have approved unanimously.

We suggest to the Congress to appoint representatives to meet me in Simla with the amendments duly approved by the Congress against the clauses of the bill to which it objects to enable to place those amendments before the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly. I am reaching Simla Cecil Hotel on 13th. I note with much concern the suggestion sponsored in certain uninformed quarters that the Motor Transport operators in the Punjab should go on strike and I would strongly urge against any such action at this time. I wish the Congress every success.—Nurmahomed Chinoy.—A. P.

CONGRESS IS LIKE AN ARMY

Gandhiji Defines Function Of Working Committee

CHARGE OF FASCISM REFUTED

C. P. Governor's Indecent Haste

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a signed article in to-day's "Harijan" Mahatma Gandhi defines the functions of the Congress Working Committee.

"The Congress conceived as a fighting machine has to centralize control and guide every department and every Congressman, however highly placed, and expects unquestioned obedience. The fight cannot be fought on any other terms."

To those critics who have characterised Congress as Fascism Gandhiji's reply is "they forget that Fascism is the naked sword. Under it Dr. Khare should lose his head. The Congress is the very antithesis of Fascism. Its sanctions are all moral."

The following is the full text of the article:—

"Press cuttings on the Ministerial crisis in C. P. make most instructive reading. That the resolution of the Working Committee condemning the action of a veteran leader like Dr. Khare would come in for some severe criticism was a foregone conclusion. But I was not prepared for the ignorance betrayed by the critics on the function of the Working Committee.

Betrayed Incompetence

Dr. Khare was not only guilty of gross indiscipline in flouting the warnings of the Parliamentary Board, but he betrayed incompetence as a leader by allowing himself to be fooled by the Governor, or not knowing that by his precipitate action he was compromising the Congress.

He heightened the measure of indiscipline by refusing the advice of the Working Committee to make a frank confession of his guilt and withdraw from leadership. The Working Committee would have been guilty of gross neglect of duty if it had failed to condemn Dr. Khare's action and adjudge his incompetence.

I write these lines in sorrow. It was no pleasure to me to advise the Working Committee to pass the resolution it did. Dr. Khare is a friend. He has run to my aid as a physician when quick medical assistance was needed. He has often come to me for advice and guidance and has expressed himself to be in need of my blessings.

Be Camp-Follower

I banked on this friendship when, on the 25th ultimo, I appealed to him bravely to stand down and work as a camp-follower. He himself seemed to be willing but he was badly advised, and not only declined to accept the Working Committee's advice but sent a letter instead, questioning the propriety of the whole of the action of the Working Committee in connection with his ill-advised and hasty resignation of office and equally hasty formation of a new cabinet.

I hope that on mature reflection he would have seen the error of his conduct and taken the action of the Working Committee in a sportsmanlike spirit. There is no moral turpitude involved in his action. He is a good fighter. He is free with his purse in helping friends. These are qualities of which anyone may be proud. But these qualities need not make the possessor a good Prime Minister or administrator.

I would urge him as a friend to work for the time being as a camp-follower and give the Congress the benefit of the admitted qualities I have recited.

Great Error

If Dr. Khare was impatient of his recalcitrant colleagues he should have rushed, not to the Governor, but to the Working Committee and tendered his resignation. If he felt aggrieved by its decision, he could have gone to the A. I. C. C. But in no case could any Minister take internal quarrels to the Governor and seek relief through him without the previous consent of the Working Committee.

If the Congress machinery is slow-moving, it can be made to move faster. If the men at the helm are self-seekers or worthless, the A. I. C. C., is there to remove them. Dr. Khare erred grievously in ignoring or, what is worse, not knowing this simple remedy and rushing to the Governor on the eve of the meeting of the Working Committee to end his agony.

New Cabinet

It is suggested that the men who succeed him are self-seekers and incapable, and can make no approach to Dr. Khare in character. If they are as they have been portrayed by their critics, they are bound to fail in the discharge of the onerous responsibility they have undertaken.

But here again the Working Committee has to work within the limits prescribed for it. It cannot impose Ministers on a province. After all they are elected members, and if the Party that has the power to elect them chooses to do so. The Working Committee has no authority to interfere so long as they remain under discipline and are not known to be persons unworthy of public confidence.

But the crisis should surely put the Ministers on their mettle. It is up to them to show by their conduct that the charges levelled against them are baseless, and that they are capable of discharging their trust ably and selflessly.

Independent Press

It speaks well for the impartiality of the Indian press in that several journals found it necessary to condemn the action of the Working Committee in pronouncing the opinion it did on the Party H. E. the Governor of C. P. played during the unfortunate crisis.

I am not in the habit of hastily judging opponents. The criticism of the resolution has left me unconvinced of any injustice done to the Governor by it.

In estimating his action, time is of the essence. In accepting the resignations of Dr. Khare and his two colleagues in demanding resignations from the other three ministers, in expecting an immediate answer, in summarily rejecting their explanation and dismissing them, and for this purpose keeping himself, his staff and the poor ministers awake almost the whole night, the Governor betrayed a haste which I can only call indecent.

Nothing would have been lost if instead of accepting Dr. Khare's resignation there and then, he had awaited the meeting of the Working Committee which was to meet two days after the

(Continued on Page 31).

SIR R. K. SHANMUKAM CHETTY, (GARLANDED), DEWAN OF COCHIN, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON SATURDAY MORNING. HE LEFT FOR GENEVA TO ATTEND THE LEAGUE MEETING AS INDIA'S DELEGATE.

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Amraoti Association Gives The Lead

The adamant reactionary attitude of the Indian Headquarters and its satellites in the Provinces has created a piquant situation in all that remains of the B. P. Movement in this country. The organisation is almost everywhere broken into distinct groups.

On one side are the patriotic scouts, scoutmasters, a large number of local Associations and some officials and members of the Provincial Councils who have realised the fatal blunders of the political bosses of the B.-P. Movement. On the other side are Mr. Hogg and Sir Douglas Young of the Punjab, Mr. Small of Assam, Mr. Day of Bengal, Mr. McKay of Madras, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru of U. P., Mr. Tyrell and Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy of Bombay and the Nawab of Chhattari and Mr. Thaddeus of the Indian Headquarters. They are mostly self-appointed individuals, sometimes with enormous salaries. Having obtained power and control, they are riding roughshod over the wishes and interests of the real rank and file of the movement. They are holding back lakhs of rupees which former Governments and the unwary public gave to them and they are now doing their level best to squander public funds and resources to serve themselves and their British masters.

The Bombay Provincial Council, with the full concurrence of every single district in the Presidency, have decided to serve the genuine ideals of the Scout Movement and the needs of the children of the Province. But what are the provinces still saddled with the political bosses to do? Who can answer the challenge of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that as long as he is the head of the U. P. (B.-P.) Scouts every scout shall swear loyalty to British Imperialism? The splendid reply and a most correct lead has been given by the Amraoti (B.-P.) District Association of the Central Provinces which has now affiliated itself to the Seva Samiti organisation, the proud predecessor of the Hindusthan Scout Association. Every District Association in every Province must follow Amraoti and help the great cause that Amraoti has undertaken to shoulder. The step that Amraoti has taken is a logical sequence of the undemocratic leaders of the Imperial Scout Movement. If the District and Local Associations of the B.-P. Movement decide to dismember their parent organisation limb by limb, they are merely carrying out a process Nature has taught to man as noticed in the life of several parasites. If a species or an institution grows up into an octopus then it is but natural that the victims themselves non-co-operate and put an end to the life of the octopus.

* * *

Our Patriotic Organisers

Bombay Presidency claims to have more than half a lakh of scouts who now owe allegiance to the Hindusthan Scout Association. This splendid number created in spite of the want of public support and the Council of the Indian Headquarters is entirely due to the work of the old and new organisers in the scout movement. Those who constitute the genuine backbone of the movement have worked according to their capacity, silently and diligently, bearing the burden of creating a leadership out of difficult material, organising troops, and carrying the message of scout ideals to the far nooks and corners of the country. The tramp of marching scouts in the village is a permanent testimony of their good and arduous work. To-day at least the time has come when without the slightest hesitation every scout will pay nomage to these silent and trusted workers and plead to them once more to carry still further the torch of national scouting. The task they carried out in the past was difficult.

The task that lies ahead is difficult. To-day they have to spare no moment or energy to harness the awakened public opinion in the cause of scouting by unresting propaganda in homes, schools, villages and amongst children; to-day they have to create a far more extensive and patriotic, national, intelligent, and efficient leadership. This is a three-fold task which is heavy at hand to bear, but deserves to be carried out fully and loyally as a part of our national reconstruction.

It is with great reluctance that we have to demand of these hard-working and able organisers not only more work, but more sacrifice. We realize it is unfair, but it is imperative. The legacy of the old movement is a liability for the future. The B.-P. Movement was aristocratic and followed the proud traditions of the Viceroys. Whilst our Provincial officials do not enjoy the fabulous salary of Mr. Hogg or the Maharaja grandeur of first class travelling of Mr. Thaddeus of the Indian Headquarters, they yet follow traditions which a poor Province can ill-afford. The organisers, merely in a spirit of service, sacrifice and a wise understanding of circumstances must agree to forego some of the heavy allowances they draw for travelling and outdoor work. I need not confess that the demand is unfair and unjust, when raised against those who work the hardest; but it is a sincere pleading, knowing the circumstances under which a vast organisation must function. Associations are left to find their own finances; but when scouting goes to the slum, to the village, to the heart and home of the child which is destitute and helpless; then every pie available is needed to be offered in the service of the unfortunate Indian child. The organisers in the fulfilment of a national duty deserve the blessing of thousands of our children, but it is yet time that our poor motherland can materially reward all good workers according to their real and splendid worth.

* * *

The Tenderfoot

There is a far greater pride in wearing the Tenderfoot Badge than in wearing the Silver Wolf. It is the democratic badge embodying the ideals of a great brotherhood. However much politicians of any brand may seek to desecrate this badge, to the boy and girl it remains the symbol of patriotism, service and personal efficiency. The wearing of the badge is a pledge for friendship between honest and sincere persons and children. It is the badge of Non-Violence, Love and Universal Friendship. It is not hard to win it. The training of less than three months is enough to win the badge, though years in the scout movement have not enabled some to know its 'honest' and its 'spirit'. The I.N.S.A. constitution requires a Tenderfoot to know:—

1. Know the Scout laws and pledge and understand their meaning.

2. Know the Scout signs and how to make use of them. Know the hand and whistle signals.

3. Know the Scout salute and its interpretation.

4. Be able to mark a Scout staff and know its uses.

5. (a) Know the following knots:—

Reef, grunny sheet-bend clove hitch, sheep shank, bowline, timber hitch.

(b) Know how to whip the ends of a rope and simple splicing.

6. Know thoroughly well the surroundings within a radius of half a mile in a town and one mile in a village round the Troop Headquarters.

7. Know how to use the telephone—receive and ring up a call.

or

Repeat a verbal message of 20 words correctly.

8. Know the names of 5 important Indian crops and recognise five varieties of grain, and successfully sew any one variety of seeds in a basket.

9. Know the uses and be able to use the following tools:—

(a) hammer, (b) screw driver (c) spanner, (d) pliers; and be able to drive a nail and loosen a bolt correctly.

10. Know the six Scout exercises and be able to play and inspect any two athletic games.

The above tests may be slightly altered by the Hindusthan Scout Association, but the main basis remains same throughout the world. A patriotic pledge, the laws, capacity for manual labour and skilled, active work in the open air. Will not every Indian boy and girl now dream to wear this badge of proud nationalism, declaring to the world his and her unstinting love for the Motherland and willingness to "Be Prepared" to serve her Loyally, Efficiently and Actively in every walk of life? Be a proud Tenderfoot of our Motherland.

* * * *

Distributing The Spoils

The Provincial Relic is more or less handed over by Mr. Thaddeus to a small clique and they have naturally distributed the spoils of office. With a fanfare of trumpets Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy now calls himself "Provincial Commissioner". Sir Byramjee has started to throw dust on the Hindusthan Scout Association. He amuses us by telling the world that the Hindusthan Scout Association is "political" when his "B. P. Movement" was never so. H. E. the Viceroy is merely the Chief Scout for India and he merely happens to be the political head of the country. It is high time that Sir Byramjee realises that the game is entirely "played out" and the people in India are no longer gullible enough to be led by his statements. Trying to prove his unconstitutional position of "Provincial Commissioner" without a Province, Sir Byramjee says that he "constitutionally" succeeds Mr. Lokur who has resigned. Mr. Lokur was appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner by the Bombay Provincial Council which with the approval of the representatives of every District in the Province is now the Hindusthan Scout Association. Mr. Lokur had 'not' resigned when Sir Byramjee was 'nominated' Provincial Commissioner by the Nawab of Chhattari, the author of the Secret Circular. Mr. Lokur resigned on the 27th of July and handed over charge to Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law, the present "constitutional" Provincial Commissioner. Will Sir Byramjee let us know who constitutes the Provincial Council at the present day? It is gratifying to note that thirty Associations have joined the Hindusthan Scout Association, fourteen are defunct for the last one and a half years, and it is not known how many of the remaining 'six' have joined the Provincial Relic.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION

The following letter has been issued by the Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency:—

Just a line to inform you that thanks to your good-will and support the Bombay Provincial Scout Council functions from to-day as the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, a fully national, non-official and independent body. The public demand in this province has been duly met and God willing we may in the near future see similar associations in the various provinces federating together to form an All-India body on a completely national basis. Much now depends upon you in carrying on publicity work on behalf of the Hindustan Association and establish it on a firm foundation by securing for it the support of all classes of people in your area.

Forms for re-registration etc., will be shortly sent to all Associations and groups and it is hoped that every troop, pack or crew which has the honour of the Motherland at heart will rally round to the support of the Association.

In deference to the views of Government that a non-official association like ours should no longer have a Government official at its head, Mr. N. S. Lokur, B.A., LL.B., our acting Provincial Commissioner declined to continue as the Chief Commissioner of the Association under the new constitution and the Government having assured us that, Scouting being an educational movement, they have no objection against

(Continued On Page 40)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Having received requests from many of our readers to give another "Figure Words" Competition as the one which appeared last some three months ago attracted considerable attention and interest, we have decided to repeat a similar Competition and hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "D" is that of "Hills". The total number of marks for "Hills" is "60" (H-8, I-9, L-12, L-12, S-19). The block No. 14 in the series to the right shows the figure 60. You have therefore to enter No. 14 against "D" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight for each coupon before 17th August subject to and observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

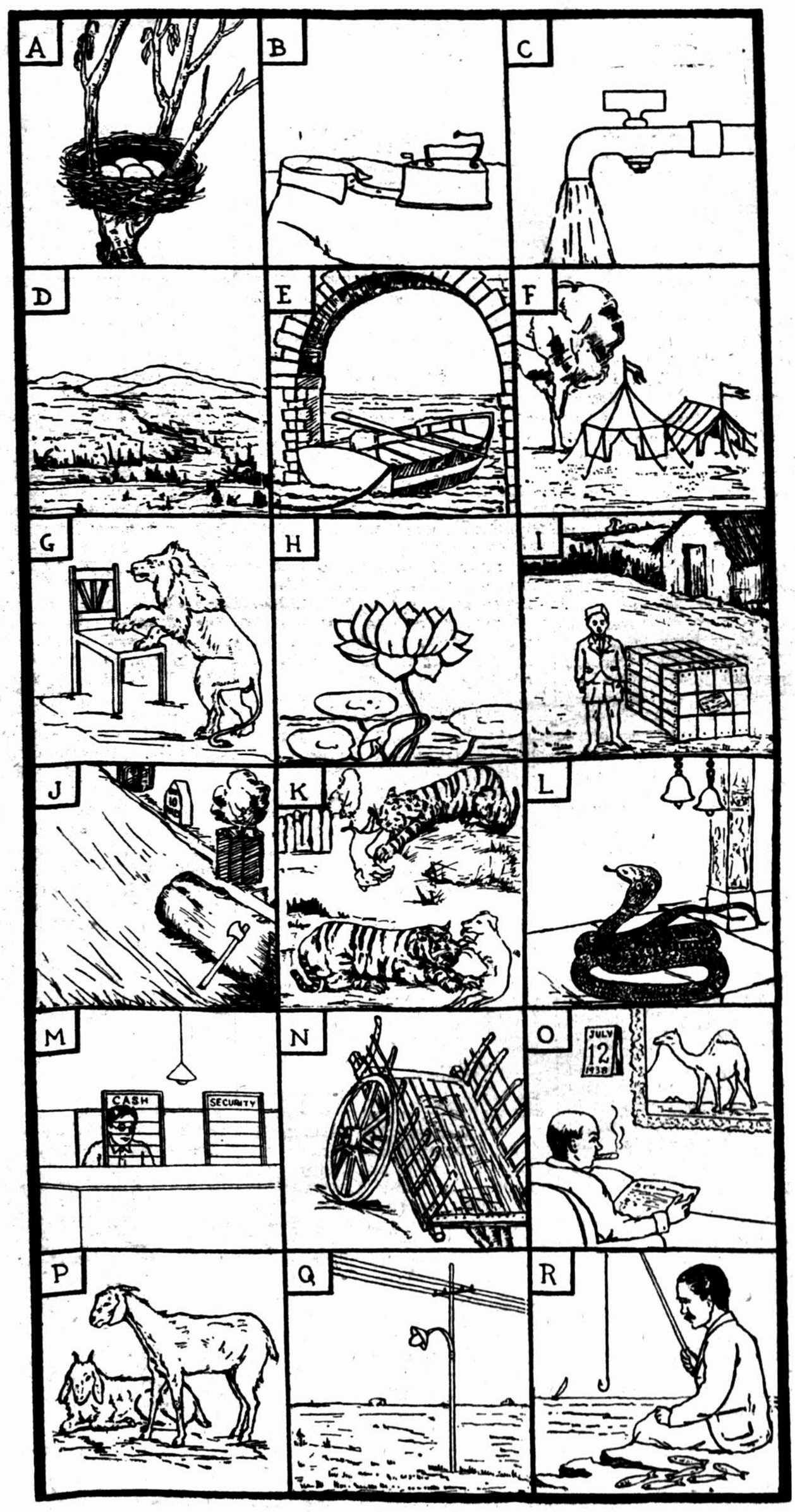
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th August, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for an entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

ARCH	DATE	LOG
AXE	DOGS	LOTUS
BANK	FISH	MAN
BELLS	FLAGS	NEST
BOAT	GOATS	OAR
BOY	HILLS	ROAD
CAMEL	HOOK	SHIRT
CASE	HUT	TAP
CHAIR	IRON	TENTS
CIGAR	LAMP	TIGERS
CLERK	LIGHT	WHEEL
COBRA	LION	WIRES.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 28	2 30	3 34
4 37	5 38	6 39
7 42	8 45	9 49
10 50	11 53	12 56
13 58	14 60	15 62
16 74	17 78	18 87

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th AUG., 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

7/8

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

REORGANISATION OF ART EDUCATION

FUNCTIONS OF ART SOCIETIES — SCHEME OF ART-EDUCATION — NO INNOVATION IN THE CURRICULUM SUGGESTED — TAMPERING WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT — CENTRALISATION OF ART-EDUCATION — DISORGANISATION OF THE ART SCHOOL — INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN — ART OF SALESMANSHIP.

By D. G. VYAS.

The account of activities of the Art Society of India published by an Art-Lover in the "Prakash" Marathi weekly of 10th February, 1938 is a poor record of progress made by the Society within a period of twenty years. An art-exhibition in 1922, propaganda advocating the claim of Indian artists to the scheme for the decoration of New Delhi, protest against exclusion of freehand drawing from the curriculum of the school of Art, organisation of a library and a public meeting of protest against the proposed abolition of the Art School in 1933, have been the main activities of the Society. It should be noted that the letters of Messrs. M. Desai and F. J Vakil published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 7-5-1938 and 31-5-38 respectively challenged the correctness of the last item.

SCHEME OF ART EDUCATION

The scheme of art-education adumbrated by Mr. Karmarkar from his point of view in his lecture delivered on 29-6-38 saw the light of the day on 19-7-1938 through the column of "Kesari" It most probably embodies the main features of a scheme which will emerge out of the twenty years plan of the Art Society of India for re-organisation of art-education. Strict secrecy has been maintained throughout the period of incubation inspite of leakages through the Marathi press since 8-2-1938. Mr. V. V. Oak's letter published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 7-4-1938 denied adoption by the Society of any clandestine method, but admitted that a letter was sent to the Government. Release of a scheme will not exonerate the Society from its responsibility to the public, as it has so far not explained in detail the fact of the matter. Will the Society now disclose the contents of the letter sent to the Government and the reply received thereto?

"HIGH COMMAND OF THE ART-WORLD"

Mr. M. Desai's letter published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 7-5-1938 has revealed an important fact that some persons are simultaneously members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Art Society and the Art Society of India. Names of some of them loom large in the Committee, which was appointed by the Art Society of India for its internal affairs, but which soon transformed itself into a committee for the scheme of art-education. Do these persons aspire to be the "High Command" of the art-world of Bombay?

ENTENTE OF ART SOCIETIES

Under-currents of communalism and provincialism are trying to undermine the foundation of democracy. Curious method of handling the question of art-education so far and the conspicuous absence of any Gujrati artist from the committee of the Society and a clean majority of the Maharashtrian element does not place the movement above suspicion of influences of petty provincialism. The Poona Art Circle, the Maharashtra Art Society and the Gujrat Kala Sangh are said to have joined the hegemony of the Art Society of India, but how and when this "entente" was formed also remains a mystery.

INAPPRECIATIVENESS OF PEOPLE

Mr. Karmarkar attributes the diplorable condition of art in the Bombay Presidency (according to him) to inappreciativeness of people, apathy of the Government and disunion among artists. Some art-societies as they are constituted are no better than social clubs. If they claim themselves to be true art-societies, their chief function should be to foster popular interest in art. Has the art Society of India realised its importance and done anything to cultivate interest of people in art? The account of its activities gives the answer in negative. Inappreciativeness of people should be ascribed to neglect of the popular aspect of art-education by art-societies.

DISUNION AMONG ARTISTS

The fact that art-societies are not representative bodies should not be overlooked. Gujrat Kala Sangh may be representative of the few artists connected with it, but certainly not of Gujrat or artists of Gujrat. The same should be the case in respect of other art-societies. Disunion among artists has been admitted by Mr. Karmarkar. It should, therefore, be emphasised that societies to which the protagonists of the scheme of art education belong are not representatives of artists of the provinces concerned The Art Society of India, which has not justified its claim as an all-India organisation, thus fails to be representative even of Bombay. There are several artists who are outside the folds of art-societies who are satisfied with the existing state of affairs and who like true artists have devoted themselves to art, leaving the question of art-education to a few artists and art societies.

COMPREHENSIVE NATURE OF ART

Art Societies in India appear to think of art in the terms of "canvas, colour and brush" only, when many art institutions in other countries are, without minimising the importance of fine arts, concentrating their energies on the development of other branches of art. The comprehensive character of art is being recognised by educationists in India also as can be seen from the Wardha Scheme. Growth of art depends upon artistic taste of public. Training in art as a part of general education will raise the artistic tone of people and will accomplish what art societies have so far neglected.

SCHOOL OR NO SCHOOL

Ever since its establishment the splendid progress made by the School of Art Bombay, is clearly manifest in the present stage of its development. From Mr. Lalkaka's point of view the institution is the most upto-date, well-equipped, second to none in India and probably second to none in the East. But, Mr. Karmarkar believes that it has not yet grown to the height of a school, without discussing his own conception of an art-school. It will be interesting to recall that the Art Society of India is, at the end of twenty years of its existence, still in infancy, whilst the School of Art at the end of twenty years, was in the bloom of its years.

CENTRALISATION OF ART EDUCATION

The distinctness of art-education from general education has been recognised all the world over. Centralisation of art-education is the best system of administration conducive to the progress of art. Democracy in art-education advocated by the movement is repugnant to the history and basic principles of art. Overhauling the system of art-education is a misleading slogan, because the scheme according to Mr. Karmarkar suggests no innovation in the curriculum of art except its dismemberment, and proposes to tamper with the administrative aspect of art-education. It should be noted that the best art has always sprung from the least complicated system of education.

OLIGARCHY OF ARTISTS.

So far as the administration of art is concerned, it appears, that an electorate will come into existence and a person who has passed even the elementary grade of drawing will be given the franchise. Persons elected from different districts will constitute a syndicate out of which a senate will be elected and the whole machinery will be under the control of the Minister of Education. Such a system of democracy will, in practice, set up an oligarchy of those who will manage to get themselves elected through the votes of their pupils or art-teachers favoured by them. Even a drawing teacher will have the remote chance of presiding over the destinies of high art.

DEVITALISATION OF ART.

The main function of the elected bodies will be to frame curriculum of art-education. The reaction of such a system on art will be instability, stagnation and even retrogression of its curriculum. Art will lose its progressive tendencies and it will be no easy task to extricate it from the imbroglio created by the proposed machinery. The movement which advocates subjugation of art to such a complicated system of administration does not reflect progressive outlook, originality and refinement of aesthetic sense. Decentralisation of art-education will result in devitalisation of art.

DISMEMBERMENT OF THE CURRICULUM

The curriculum is proposed to be dismembered. The elementary course will be loaded upon High Schools. The intermediate course will be consigned to the tender care of private schools in principal towns run by some artists and to such new schools to be opened wherever necessary. The schools thus recognised for such a purpose will be subsidised by the Government in addition to the annual expenses incurred by it. Even a shadow of hope of receiving encouragement will act as a filip to new mushroom schools to sprout out. Some artists will thus get an opportunity to feather their nests.

CURRICULUM ALWAYS COMPLETE

The School of Art will be converted into a college or University of fine art (an examining body?). The movement advocates establishment of a new school of art and industry in Bombay for training in production of materials required by artists, carpentery, etc. Organic change in the curriculum of art is definitely against the ideals of a complete art-institution. Curricula of art-schools in the world noted for their specialities in various branches of art are always complete. Dismemberment of the curriculum will deprive, the student destined to be an artist, of the contact with advanced students. To learn art one should be in the atmosphere of art throughout the period of his education and in the same institution.

HOW TO RAISE FUNDS?

The movement proposes to raise the funds if necessary for the scheme by disposal of the buildings and the land of the School of art. The suggestion to erect a new building for the school on a new plot of land, to convert it into a college or university and to continue association of the name of the late Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy with it does not justify almost a frontal attack by the movement on a flourishing institution of art.

DISORGANISATION OF THE ART-SCHOOL

The Thomas Committee's report in 1933 had proposed to kill the school with a stroke of pen. The movement for reorganisation of art-education in 1938 proposes to dislodge it from its position, to dispose of its buildings and to divest the curriculum of its completeness and comprehensiveness. This definitely amounts to disorganisation of the institution which has made a remarkable progress since its establishment. The movement will undo several years progress made by art in Bombay. From the educational point of view the scheme is utterly retrogressive, and from administrative point of view is absurd and is no better than the case of a mountain that was in labour and produced a mouse.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CAMPAIGN

The decision taken up by well-known British Artists under the direction of the International

(Continued On Page 40)

Sree Srirangamma (centre right), declared open the Ladies Section of the South Indian Association in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, on Friday.

Gandhiji Justifies Anti-Khare Action

(Continued from Page 26).

strange drama. In dealing with a similar crisis the Bengal Governor acted differently from the C. P. Governor.

Pact Violated

Of course, the Governor's action conformed to the letter of the law, but it killed the spirit of the tacit compact between the British Government and the Congress. Let the critics of the Working Committee's action read the Viceroy's carefully prepared declaration which, among other declarations, induced the Working Committee to try the office experiment, and ask themselves whether the Governor was not bound to take official notice of what was going on between the Working Committee and Dr. Khare and his colleagues.

These indisputable facts lead one to the irresistible conclusion that the Governor, in his eagerness to discredit the Congress, kept a vigil and brought about a situation which he knew was to be uncomfortable for the Congress. The unwritten compact between the British Government and the Congress is a gentleman's agreement in which both are expected to play the game.

The resolution therefore gives English administrators more credit than evidently the critics would give. Englishmen are sportsmen. They have ample sense of humour. They can hit hard and take a beating also in good grace. I have no doubt that the Governor will take the Congress resolution in good part.

In British Interest'

But whether he does so or not, the Working Committee was bound to express what it felt about the Governor's action.

It wishes to avoid a fight if it can; it will take it up, if it must. If the fight is to be avoided, the Governors must recognize the Congress as the one national organisation that is bound some day or other to replace the British Government.

The U. P., the Bihar and the Orissa Governors waited for the Congress lead when a crisis faced them. No doubt, in the three cases, it was obviously to their interest to do so. Is it to be said that in C. P. it was obviously to the British interest to precipitate the crisis in order to discomfit the Congress?

The Working Committee resolution is a friendly warning to the British Government that if they wish to avoid an open rupture with the Congress, the powers that be should not allow a repetition of what happened at Nagpur on the night of 20th July.

Function Of Congress

Let us understand the functions of the Congress. For internal growth and administration, it is as good a democratic organisation as any to be found in the world. But this democratic organisation has been brought into being to fight the greatest imperialist power living. For this external work, therefore, it has to be likened to an army. As such it ceases to be democratic. The central authority possess plenary powers enabling it to impose and enforce discipline on the various units working under it. Provincial organisations and provincial parliamentary boards are subject to the central authority.

War Machinery

It has been suggested that, whilst my thesis holds good when there is active war in the shape of civil resistance going on, it cannot whilst the latter remains under suspension. But suspension of Civil Disobedience does not mean suspension of war. The latter can only end when India has a constitution of her own making. Till then the Congress must be in the nature of an army.

Democratic Britain has set up an ingenious system in India which, when you look at it in its nakedness, is nothing but a highly organised efficient military control. It is not less so under the present Government of India Act. The ministers are mere puppets so far as the real control is concerned. The collectors and the police, who 'sir' them today, may at a mere command from the Governors, their real masters, unseat the ministers, arrest them and put them in a lock-up. Hence it is that I have suggested that the Congress has entered upon office not to work the act in the manner expected by the framers, but in a manner so as to hasten the day of substituting it by a genuine act of India's own coining.

Therefore the Congress conceived as a fighting machine has to centralize control at every department and every congressman, however, highly placed, and expect unquestioned obedience. The fight cannot be fought on any other terms.

Not Naked Sword

They say this if fascism pure and simple, but they forget that fascism is the naked sword. Under it Dr. Khare should lose his head. The Congress is the very antithesis of Fascism, because it is based on non-violence pure and undefiled. Its sanctions are all moral. Its authority is not derived from the control of panoplied black-shirts. Under the Congress even Dr. Khare can remain the hero of Nagpur, and the students and citizens of Nagpur, and for that matter other places, may execrate me or and the Working Committee without a hair of the demonstrators' heads being touched so long as they remain non-violent. That is the glory and strength of the Congress—not its weakness.

Its authority is derived from that non-violent attitude. It is the only purely non-violent political organisation of importance, to my knowledge, throughout the world. And let it continue to be the boast of the Congress that it can command the willing and hearty obedience from its followers, even veterans like Dr. Khare, so long as they choose to belong to it.—A. P.

CHOLERA PLAYS HAVOC

Bombay Presidency Health Report

The Director of Information, Bombay writes::—

CHOLERA.

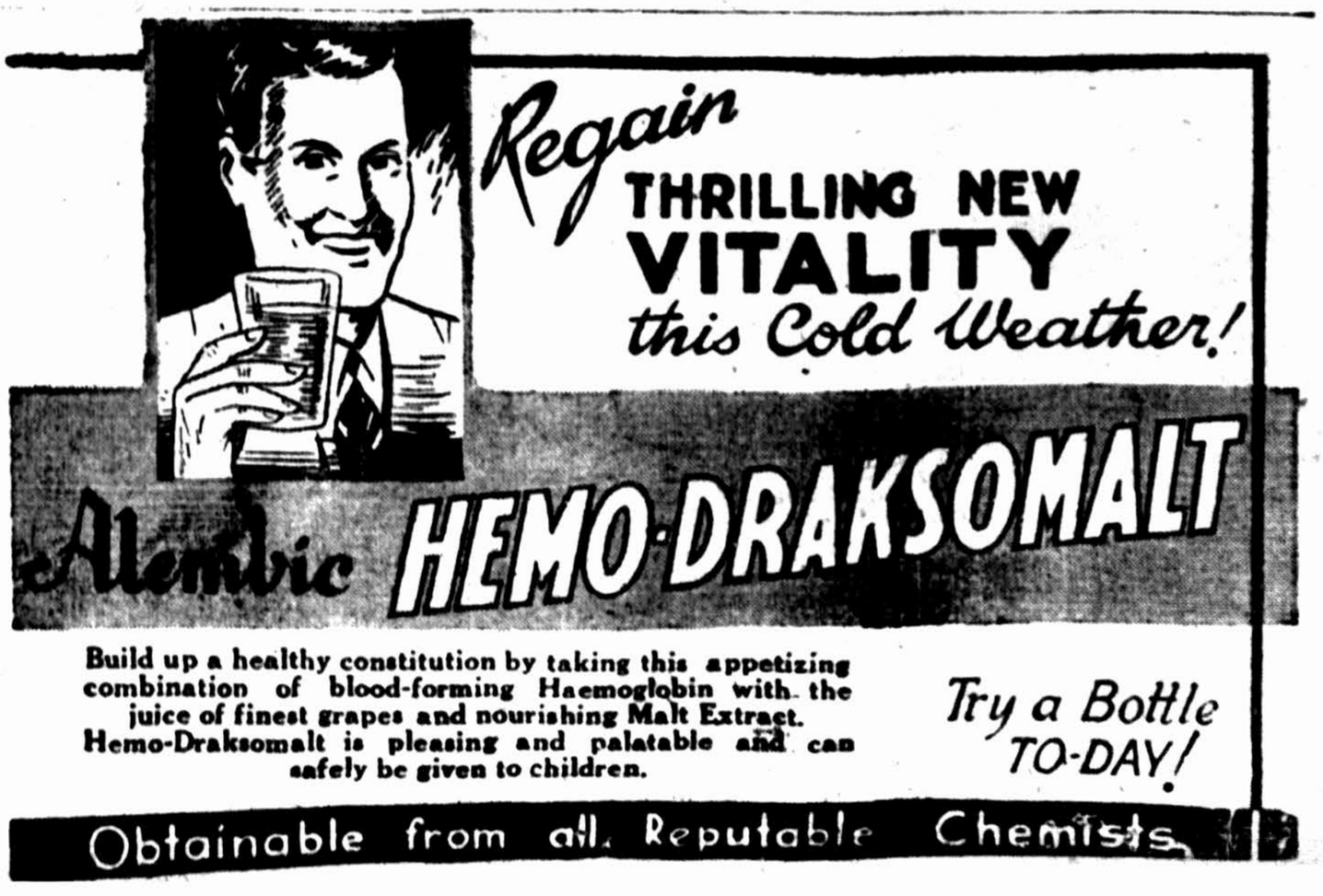
The provincial cholera figures for the week were 259 attacks and 80 deaths against 150-71 in the previous week. These cases were from East Khandesh district (132 cases and 29 deaths against 29-8); Ahmednagar 32-11 against 27-14); Sholapur (20-13 against 25-9); Thana (15-10 against 22-13), West Khandesh (11-6 against 3-2); Nasik (10-2 against 6-1); Surat (9-4 against 29-18); Bijapur (5-1 against nil); Satara (4-2 against nil); Kolaba 1-1 against nil) and Belgaum 0-1 against 3-2).

There is a rise in cholera figures in East Khandesh district which is due to the spread of infection in Raver Taluka. Out of the 132 cases and 29 deaths in East Khandesh. Thorgavan village alone reported 61 cases and 9 deaths during the week. Two more special Medical Officers have been appointed by Government and one by the District Local Board, East Khandesh on anti-cholera duty in addition to the three already working in the district. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District is camping in the district to supervise the measures. In Ahmednagar district infection is spreading mainly in Akola and Sangamner talukas. One special Medical Officer has been appointed by the District Local Board, Ahmednagar on anti-cholera duty to work in the affected areas. In other districts Dispensary Medical Officers and Epidemic Medical Officers are carrying out preventive measures.

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 10,600 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 156,029.

CHIEF JUSTICE TO UNVEIL DASTUR'S PORTRAIT

On Monday at 6 p.m. the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, will unveil the Portrait of Sir Hormuzdyar P. Dastur, Kt., Bar.-at-Law, in the Court-room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.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THRILLING NEW
VITALITY
this Cold Weather!
Alembic HEMO-DRAKSOMALT
Build up a healthy constitution by taking this appetizing combination of blood-forming Haemoglobin with the juice of finest grapes and nourishing Malt Extract. Hemo-Draksomalt is pleasing and palatable and can safely be given to children.
Try a Bottle TO-DAY!
Obtainable from all Reputable Chemists

Indian Studios Busy: D harti Mata This Week

DIETERLE'S HATRED OF WAR

Director Of Blockade

William Dieterle hates war and everything connected with it. He prefers musicians, scientists, nurses. doctors. writers and painters as the heroes of the pictures he directs. and his greatest successes have been stories with such heroes "The Life of Louis Pasteur", "The White Angel," "Another Dawn" and "The Life of Emile Zola," which last was acclaimed the best film of 1937.

Yet when Walter Wanger decided to make "Blockade," his romantic drama set against a background of war torn. Spain. which co-stars Madeline Carroll and Henry Fonda. he chose Dieterle to direct it. For. although the civil strife in contemporary Spain provides merely the background of the story and the plot is told without taking sides. it is war that emerges as the real villain of the picture. And Wanger felt that Dieterle's hatred of war made him the ideal man to direct a film whose villain was war.

Dieterle was born in Central Europe. the ninth and last child of very poor parents. He became an actor. served an apprenticeship under Max Reinhardt and finally was starred by him in Berlin. Between starring engagements he also directed. He came to Hollywood to direct foreign versions of pictures. He did such a good job that he was soon put on English-speaking productions.

He co-directed "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with his former teacher. Reinhardt, and, in addition to those already named, has to his credit such films as "The Making of O'Malley." "Satan Met a Lady", "Dr. Socrates" "The Firebird," "Madame DuBarry," "Fog Over Frisco," "Fashions of 1934," "Scarlet Dawn," "The Crash" "The Jewel Robbery," "Her Majesty, Love" and "The Last Flight." All of his pictures have been noted for their sincerity and finesse

Dieterle is a great friend of J. Krishnamurti, and is deeply interested in astrology. He always starts his pictures by the stars, sometimes making his first shot in the middle of the night because a horoscope reading has indicated that is the auspicious moment for launching a big undertaking. He always wears a white carnation in his buttonhole the first day of any new picture.

He has a rambling home atop one of Hollywood's hills and a library stacked to the ceiling with books—all of which he has read. He admits he knows absolutely nothing about business and his affairs are handled. by his wife. the former Charlotte Hagenbruch who was a famous actress in Europe. She is regarded as one of the shrewdest business women in Hollywood.

William Dieterle, director of "Blockade."

Dieterle is Hollywood's biggest director—stands 6 feet 4 inches. He has dark hair and deep blue eyes. He directs a picture with the quiet. almost pleading gestures of an orchestral conductor and helps his actors to better performances by never losing his temper or indulging in a temperamental outburst. He always wears a sweater and white gloves while directing.

Big Theme: Big Cast: Big Entertainment

Dharti Mata: A Colourful Story Of The Sons Of The Soil

Some of our film studios at any rate refuse to play the role of mere entertainment agents of Society. While being fully conscious that entertaining is their true and main function, they have realised that entertainment with an instructional, even a propagandist bent is now more in demand. presentation of problem engaging the attention of social and political leaders therefore, find their echoes in the pictures they are producing of late.

Worthily representing this class of films is "Dharti Mata", the New Theatres picture which comes to the Minerva Talkies on Wednesday.

"Dharti Mata" was planned to be—and, as Bombay will soon see, it actually is—the biggest picture ever to come from the famous Calcutta studio. It is big in its theme, big in its cast, big in the technical talent that has gone in its making.

GRAND STRUCTURE.

The savoury smell of sacred soil saturates this screen masterpiece. The elevating instinct of adding to our national wealth, is the corner-stone of its theme. Pure love, which only knows how to give and never wants to take, makes the grand structure of the story. And the ultimate triumph of faith and virtue give it a beautiful facade of entertainment.

A faith in the essential goodness of human instinct, a realisation of the close tie between virtue and vice, form the spiritual background of "Dharti Mata". There are no conventional villains in the story. Every actor in the drama is a hero after his own manner. It is director Nitin Bose's way of looking at people. Every man is a hero, if only you take the trouble to look carefully for the heroic in him. There are two characters in "Dharti Mata" who must incur the displeasure of the audience at one time or another in the story. One is a village money-lender. But he soon realises the cruelty of his ways, and more than atones for the sins of the past. The other is a rich mining engineer. who wants to ruin the hero of the story; but for two reasons, both of which are entirely human. Firstly, he sees evidence of good mineral ore in the farms that the hero is cultivating. Secondly, he thinks that the hero has jilted his sister, and naturally feels not particularly in a mood to spare the hero's farms for cultivation.

Neither of these two men is a villain. They are both intensely human and true to life.

The realism and restraint of "Dharti Mata" are not confined to the story. They characterise the performances as well. It is a real all-star cast that is featured in the film. Saigal, Umadevi, K. C. Dey, Kamlesh Kumari, Jagdish Sethi, Nawab, Nemo, Bikram Kapoor, are all well-known to the picture-going public. Any one of them is enough to make a picture interesting. Any two of them will make a "big draw." Then what with so many in one picture?

The music of "Dharti Mata" is also distinguished by the same quality of restraint. The music direction by Pankaj Mullick and the songs composed by Pt. Sudarsan reveal variety and originality. They belong to the popular class in the best sense of that expression. There is nothing cheap or showy about them; there is nothing thrust in merely for applause And their very naturalness compels applause.

But the citadel of realism on the screen is in the settings. They are the test of the producer's taste in art, of his intellectual capacity to understand atmosphere. Misplaced gorgeousness marks out the rich but incapable producer. Indifferent settings prove poverty —financial and intellectual.

GENUINE

The settings of "Dharti Mata" are just natural. It is well known that a whole production unit camped in a Bengal village for weeks to take scenes for this film. The rural scenes in the story were "shot" on real rural soil. While the camera has been fully exploited for effect, no make-shift studio fittings have replaced the genuine scenary of the fields and the hamlets

Truth is more dramatic than fiction. Real life is more thrilling than imagination. Truth and realism, harnessed to talent, make "Dharti Mata" an outstanding achievement of the screen

NEW THEATRES' STUDIO NEWS

"Adhikar" To Be Released Shortly

CALCUTTA, (By Mail). *"Adhikar" which is now ready and will be shortly released is as has been said before, a film newer from many angles. The gripping social story, intermingled with* brilliant comedy touches, ear-filling songs and music, artistically built sets and other novelties in production values, is sure to fill the audience-mind with something they have not felt before. Barua, Menaka, Jamuna, Pahari Sanyal, Pankaj Mullick, Jagdish, Sailen Choudhury, Indu Mukherjee and other artistes have been credited with the finest performances in "Adhikar". Above all "Adhikar" is a "P. C. Barua Direction", which is enough to ensure success of a film.

Director Phani Majumdar is progressing with the "Street Singer" in scheduled timings. Last week inspite of the inclement weather —several outdoor shots were taken with Saigal and Kanan—the two inimitable singing stars of the Indian screen. Bhulua and Monju are now busy singing tuneful songs in the "bustee" and it is a real pleasure to see all Studio folks, who are off duty are hovering near about this "musical-bustee". The sequence is just before Bhulua and Monju came to know Amarchand, who lifted up Monju from the slum to the stage —so to say. This life of "Street Singer" was one of the sweetest periods in the life of both Monju and Bhulua. Director Phani Majumdar is doing all that is humanly possible to print things in a realistic way. Music Director R. C. Boral is always humming some tune or other and is trying to apply same as effectively as possible

Director Amar Mallick, has in the meantime, shot some more scenes in the previous 'Sets', showing Surendranath's study at Calcutta. Both "Molina" and "Pahari" were introduced in the above scene as 'Madhobi' and 'Surendranath' respectively. These popular pairs are trying their best to interpret the two leading roles with natural ease and elegance.

Director Mallick had to take up the work of another Set, which he has just completed. The action took place in Surendranath's room at Patna. It was another tense moment in the life of the hero, who being refused permission by his step-mother, to visit England for higher studies, decided to leave his parent's protection

Leaving behind a note, addressed to his step-mother, the vanquished hero set out for Calcutta to find out himself an independent footing to live upon. Sailendra Chaudhuri and Bikram Kapoor are interpreting the role of Suren's father in Bengali and Hindi respectively, while the role of the step-mother, in both versions, has been assigned to Sm. Rajlakshmi.

Ideal Films Ltd.

LUCKNOW, (By Mail)

Director Rajhans, is rushing along with the shooting of the Out-doors of "Bhooli-Hui-Yad", the Company's great forthcoming psychological hit. He has finished Lucknow Out-doors and is just packing for Balrampur Raj. the Premier Estate of Oudh, to take some village scenes as well as some flashes of the magnificent place, and just a Birds Eye View of the great procession in which a number of Estate elephants, camels and horses, are to take part.

Only the other day the Company has secured the services of Indias' famous songstress Miss Akhtari Bai of Fyzabad, who is to play the part of "Spring Goddess." Miss Akhtari is a well-known screen heroine having already played leading roles in "The King for a Day", "Mumtaz Begum", Pujari-Ki-Larki", "Jawani Ka Nasha" and "Nasib Ka Chakkar."

Yet another lady Artist of established screen reputation is coming down from Bombay, but for the present her name is kept as a close secret.

Messrs. Ramniklal Mohanlal Celebrate Jubilee

Messrs Ramniklal Mohanlal & Co., the first-rate film distributors of Bombay having their offices at Delhi and Bangalore celebrate their Jubilee Week from the 6th August. Ever since the commencement of their business in Bombay during the silent era they flourished their business by securing for their offices the pictures of the leading producers of that time.

Ever since then by their sincere co-operation to the exhibitors they enlarged their business and were looked upon by the producers as well as the exhibitors as the only firm accommodating their facilities. Gradually they secured the distribution of Bombay Talkies Ltd., pictures right from its commencement.

Their working capacity and distributing ability has tempted Mr. Sharma to give to Ramniklal Mohanlal & Co. the distribution rights of the pictures of "Film Corporation of India" Ltd., of Calcutta, whose maiden production is "Asha."

Mr. Mody the manager of their Bombay Office is an expert in the booking department. Mr. Mody and the managers of their Delhi and Bangalore offices have secured 250 cinema theatres all over India, who are screening from this week exclusively Ramniklal Mohanlal Pictures.

Scenes From Pictures Coming And Running

Leela Chitnis as she will be in Sunder's 'Chhote Sarkar'.

A scene from "Blockade".

Kamta Prasad in Bombay Talkies "Vachan"

A scene from "Sunset in Vienna" at Eros.

Swarna Kumari in "Fashionable Wife" shortly coming.

The start was given to 'Ladies only' of Sagar Movietone. Sabita Devi and Surendra can be clearly made out.

A marriage in 'Baghban' which did not take place.

JAYADEV BEING COMPLETED

VIZAGAPATAM (By Mail).

The shooting of all episodes in Jayadev's hut is completed. By far the most important scene is how Lord Krishna plays a marvellous trick on Jayadev and Padma.

Jayadev's only aim now, is to complete his great word "Geeta Govindam." Once he was worried for an appropriate word in a certain place and he was persuaded by Padma (Anuradha) to have a bath and think of it after taking his food. While away Lord Krishna (Ranjit Kumar) comes in the guise of Jayadev.

Padma is puzzled of her husband's return so soon and as commanded she delivers "Geeta Govindam" to the impersonated Jayadev. She goes to prepare his food. Lord Krishna completes the verse with the memorable oft repeated word which made "Geeta Govindam" famous "Dehi Pathapallava Mudaram." He takes his food given by Padma and disappears when Jayadev (Hiren Bose) just reaches back home. Again Padma is puzzled when Jayadev asks for his "Geeta Govindam" and food. Jayadev is also puzzled when he sees the words and the verse beautifully completed. The situation is inexplicable though Jayadev realises in the end that it must be the work of Lord Krishna. He curses his fate in not having seen the idol of his heart. He cries in vain and decides to find Krishna at all costs, wherever he may be.

The picture is fast nearing completion and the Telugu version already been booked at several of the important centres of Andhra Desa. It is expected to release the pictures simultaneously in at least 12 stations shortly.

A scene in "Bhedi Trishul" coming to the Globe Talkies.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc|s).
a.m.
8 Records.
a.m.
11-30 Bombay Orchestra. 11-40 Manohar Kapur.
Noon.
12 Veena on Tambora.
p.m.
12-5 Zohra Khatoon, classical music. 12-30 For children (Gujarati). 1-5 Orpheus at large.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
5-30 Yachana. 5-40 Bombay Orchestra. 5-50 Garbas. 6-5 Variety. 6-30 Garbas 6-45 Ragmala. 6-55 Manohar Kapur. 7-15 Ghazal and Qawwali. 7-30 Chorus. 7-35 String music. 7-40 Zohra Khatoon. 8-10 Two Students. 8-25 Manohar Kapur. 8-45 Vichitra Been: Darbari, by R. Ghaznavi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Dwanda geets. 9-30 News. 9-45 Business and Sport in India, talk by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10 Krishnarao Fulambrikar of Poona.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s).
a.m.
6 to 9 and 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III.
61 metres (4,905 kc|s).
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc|s).
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
7 Violin solo. 7-10 Agni Hotri. 7-30 Mehboobjan. 7-50 Light music. 8-10 Radhabai. 8-30 For young listeners.
TRANSMISSION II.
Noon.
12 Three recitals.
p.m.
1 Sunday programme.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
5-30 Your Choice Songs. 6 Radhabai. 6-20 Mohan Lal. 6-30 Folk arts of India. 7 Mehboob Jan. 7-20 Haider Husain. 7-30 For Villagers only. 8 Sarangi solos. 8-30 Jazbat: Poetry set to music. 8-50 Favourite-Favourites. 9-5 Radhabai. 9-15 News and weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Musical Sketch. 10 Mixed melodies. 10-15 Classical music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s).
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc|s).
p.m.
5-30 Yascha Krein, Gipsy Orchestra from B B C. 6 For Highbrows. 6-30 Sarangi solos. 7 Agni Hotri. 7-30 In Lighter Vein. 7-50 Radhabai. 8 On wings of song. 8-30 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Light Orchestral programme. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
a.m.
7 to 9 and noon 12 to 2 Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
5-30 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 to 8 programme as in Delhi II. 8 to 11 programme as in Delhi I.

Calcutta Programme

a.m.
8-36 Mira's devotion. 9-36 Akinchan Dutt. 9-51 Anil Bagchi. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning music.
TRANSMISSION II.
p.m.
5-36 Service for children. 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Gitashree Santilata Banerjee. 7-41 Binapani Devi (Modhupur). 8-6 News & weather report (Bengali). 8-21 Shova Kundu. 8-31 Ramkrishna Misra. 9-6 News. 9-21 Saxophone recital. 9-36 Distance: a problem of the past, a talk by S. P. Chakravarty, D.Sc. 9-51 In Studio Tonight.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc|s).
a.m.
9 Announcements in Hindustani. 9-5 Zubaida Begam. 9-15 Bhairvin on the clarionet. 9-20 Lala Rukh: Dadra. 9-30 Sudh Todi on the violin. 9-35 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-45 Pashto Gat on Rabab. 9-50 Zohra Jabeen. 10 Alap Bilawal on Sarangi. 10-5 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-15 Sarang on Piano. 10-20 Roshan Lal: Bhajan. 10-30 Lalit on Sarod. 10-35 Shamshad Begam: Naghma. 10-50 Saindoora on Sitar.
TRANSMISSION II.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani and Radio Orchestra. 5-40 Zubaida Begam. 6-5 Roshan Lal. 6-30 Fasl-i-Bahar. 6-40 Naghma in Punjabi. 6-50 Fateh Ali of Patiala on the Sitar. 7 Zubaida Begam. 7-25 Piano, Violin and Tabla. 7-35 Roshan Lal. 8 How much truth does a lawyer tell? Talk in Hindustani by M. B. Khizar. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News and weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-52 Zubaida Begam. 10-2 Lala Rukh. 10-10 Roshan Lal. 10-20 Zohra Jabeen. 10-30 G. A. Khan Gwaliori and Shamshad Begam. 10-45 Hamid Parosi.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc|s).
p.m.
6-30 Ferozabai of Lahore. 6-55 Airvoice Orchestra: Barkha. 7-5 Classical music. 7-30 For Countryside. 8 How much truth does a lawyer tell? Talk in Hindustani by K. Tamimi. 8-15 Ferozabai. 8-30 Classical music. 8-55 Ferozabai. 9-15 News and weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Classical music. 10-10 Instrumental music. 10-40 Ferozabai.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s).
p.m.
6-30 Jameelabai of Cawnpore. 6-55 S. B. Deshpande. 7-20 S. N. Chaturvedi. 7-30 Shrimati Basanti Palit. 7-45 Spirit of Sanskrit Drama: Tendencies in Plot Construction, talk in Hindustani by R. S. Firaq. 8 Jameenlabai. 8-30 S. B. Deshpande. 8-50 Kumari Basanti Palit. 9-5 D.N. Tewari. 9-15 News and weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Jameelabai. 10 Dhrupad.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc|s).
p.m.
5-30 Parupalli Ramakrishnayya: Vocalist. 7 Kumbakonam Nagaraja Rao: Flutist. 6-30 Shrimati Kannamma. 9-15 News and weather. 9-30 Sport, talk by K. S. Ranga Rao. 9-45 Shrimati Kannamma.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc|s).
p.m.
5-30 to 6 Programme as in Madras I. 6 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 London Traffic. 10-15 Variety programme.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93m (21.53 Mc|s). GSH 13.97m (21.47 Mc|s). GSG 16.86m (17.79 Mc|s). GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86m (17.79 Mc|s). GSF 19.82m (15.14 Mc|s).
p.m.
7-30 Made in Great Britain: 11. 8-5 Wynford Reynolds and Octet. 8-30 B B C Northern Orchestra. 9 Recital. 9-15 Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-40 Buffs' Service of Remembrance.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc|s).

ALL-INDIA RADIO-BOMBAY

(Publicity Department)

SUNDAY: From 6-30 to 7-35 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian music and other items: Zohra Khatoon, Krishnarao Fulambrikar of Poona. Vernacular talks at 8 p.m. English talks at 9-45 p.m.: "India and Sport" by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. European music and other items: Evensong.

MONDAY: Indian music and other items: Shamabai of Kolhapur. Vernacular Talks at 8 p.m. English talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Short Story of the Day." "Ignoramaswamy and Solomon." European music and other items: Matzari, Mavricakis: Soprano. Symphony Night (recorded).

TUESDAY: From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian music and other items: Amirbai Karnataki, V. A. Kagalkar. Vernacular talks at 8 p.m. English talks at 9-45 p.m.: Kapila Khandwalla. Sound Advice. European music and other items: Teddy Weatherford and his band.

WEDNESDAY: Indian music: Gangubai of Hubli. Vernacular talk at 8 p.m. R. K. Tatnis. English talk at 9-45 p.m. V. K. R. V. Rao. Relay from Chaupatty, Azad Maidan and Ferry Wharf. European music and other items: Egidio Verga: Cello. Olive Morgan: Mezzo Soprano. International Septet.

THURSDAY: From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian music and other items: Sawai Gandharv. "Raghu" (The Parrot), a Marathi sketch. English talk at 9-45 p.m.: "Contract Bridge," by C.S. D'Andrade. European music: Chamber music.

FRIDAY: Indian music: Vazirbai of Poona. English talk at 9-45 p.m.: Watching them do it—The Signal Box. "To-night in Bombay." European music and other items: Grace Belcourt: Violin. Antsher Lobo: Guitar. Sebastian Vaze and his band.

SATURDAY: Indian music: Ahalyabai, G. N. Joshi. Vernacular talk at 8 p.m. "I look at life" by Prof. N. K. Phadke. "Marathi Books," by V. H. Kulkarni. "Tales from the Bazars," by Babaji. European music and other items: Gretel Sommer: Violin. Hilda Flanders: Entertainer.

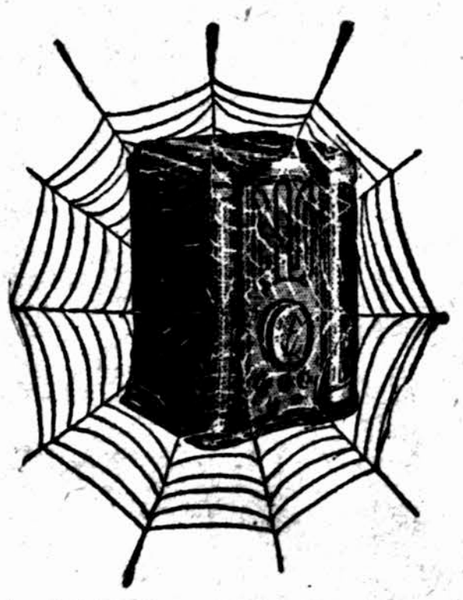
Zone Tickets

The General Traffic Manager B.B. & C.I. Railway, writes:—

I have to thank "Pro Bono Publico" for his appreciation appearing in your issue of the 6th instant of the issue of zone tickets on this railway. I have made a note of the desirability on advertising these in Urdu, but might remark that they have been widely advertised in this language in many places. I am sorry it is not possible to extend the date of issue beyond August 10th, as passenger traffic is so heavy during the period of the Khwaja Fair at Ajmer that the issue of zone tickets would lead to overcrowding and would inconvenience the travelling public generally.

EXCHANGE YOUR OLD RADIOS

TO DO JUSTICE TO NEW BROADCASTING STATIONS



IN a side by side test, the biggest difference you would notice between an old radio and a 1938 radio is a distinction in tone. Obsolete radios cannot provide lifelike reception—very high notes screech while low notes are accompanied by a "booming" noise.

EVERY year broadcasting stations spend thousands of rupees in modernizing their technical equipment so as to give you lifelike reproduction of speech and music. To receive these high-fidelity broadcasts you need a modern radio which incorporates the latest improvements. Exchange your old radio

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Saturday's Races At Poona

Idar And Kolhapur Horses Fare Well: Indian Bred Horses Shine

Heavy rain previous to the meeting did not augur well for the fixture, but except for one shower half way through the proceedings the programme went through without a hitch. There was a good crowd present and though some outsiders cropped up, there were enough well-backed winners to make the outing both profitable and pleasurable.

The afternoon was not without incident. In the second race, Taj Mahoot, Saad Taha and Saad Wasmi fell bringing down their respective jockeys, Meherji, H. McQuade and Kassim Hassan. The first-named got off with a shaking, but the others were injured though the extent of their injuries could not be ascertained. In the fifth race Marrs came down on Rajput. Severely shaken he missed two engagements, but rode later in the afternoon. Much rough riding and jostling was evident and the Stipendiaries would do well to keep a stricter watch on riders who are overkeen to take chances.

DOUBLES FOR JOCKEYS.

Riding honours were well distributed. Whiteside was again in the limelight with a fine double. His winners were Horoscope and Rose Marie, both ridden with clean judgment. Rook opened his winning account on steering Vandyke to victory in the Brisbane Plate. Division II and repeated the performance on taking the principal event with Cartoon. Edgar Britt brought off a double in the Kolhapur colours through the medium of Ghazalan and Golden Ticket.

Indian Bred horses had a great day. Four of the open races were claimed by the home product, Cartoon, the brilliant son of Owen Roe, having the distinction of winning the "plum" of the afternoon.

Unplaced in the Reay Plate last week, the Idar horse obviously found the going to his liking this time and over the extra two furlongs he galloped resolutely enough to beat the raging hot favourite, Knight Jill by three parts of a length. Sarason, with Britt astride this time was in the money.

POPULAR WINNER.

A warm favourite in a good field for the Childwickbury Handicap Division I, Mr. Gemini's Rose Marie duly obliged, though it was only by a head that he beat How's That, very capably ridden by J. Britt. Remarque was close up third, a short head behind. What's What shaped disappointingly.

Made the market choice in Division II of the Childwickbury Handicap, Mr. A. Svamvur's Lord Byron failed to figure as prominently as expected. Badly drawn he was up with the leaders until close home when his effort compounded. In an exciting duel Horoscope, a 7—1 chance, accounted for Garter Star, a Kolhapur importation, who has now come to hand. Pride of India filled a minor placing and Love Call ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion.

Backers were badly hit when Muscadet failed to play his expected bold part in the Brisbane Plate Division I. With the disadvantage of an outside drain and a none-too-sprightly beginning he was never in it with a chance. Advance put up a notable performance when beating a good class field. The Indian-bred was conceding weight to all save Casanova, who was next best in this field. Little Audrey was in the third placing and will be seen to advantage before long.

VANDYKE OUTCLASSES OPPONENTS.

Starting a warm favourite for the Brisbane Plate Division II Vandyke won in the approved manner. This useful son of Mystic Peak is now at his best and is bound to add to the success already gained. Mademoisele Eileen and Sea Battle accounted the beaten others among whom the much-fancied Night Alarm was a big disappointment.

Maiden Indian horses, three years old, lined up for the Sirur Plate run over five furlongs. Backers hit the mark when marking Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's colt Tomtet the best to stand. The speedy son of Titian and Lucy Junior, toyed with the opposition and won in the easiest possible manner. Tyrian Queen and King's Wine were in the next best placings and both can be expected to improve on these creditable first efforts.

KOLHAPUR SUCCESSES.

Both divisions of the Lohagaon Plate were claimed by horses hailing from the Kolhapur establishment and as in each instance, the winners were at short odds. These successes were of the popular variety. Golden Ticket was comfortably ahead of his stablemate Sadran Manfi in Division I with Great Star third and the heavily supported Iraq Jewel fourth. The Kashmir mare will soon make amends for this defeat.

Ghazalan was never unduly exerted to win Division II. He is in great heart just now and must be followed until beaten. Buknar and Majbool, the last-named also a Kolhapur entrant, were the place getters.

Winners on the opening day Kabadon Jamil and Fahad Beg, demonstrated the value of winning form in Division II of the Satara Plate. The pair were concerned in a desperately close finish, the Kolhapur chestnut triumphing over Mr. Hazamy's grey by a head. Jirnas was in the money.

The none-too-reliable Dhiyab, surprisingly well backed in Division I of the Satara Plate, and with excellent handling from F. Rehman, took the honours, easily outstaying Raisana, another youngster who is making rapid strides to improvement.

Mun Mohan is here with a great chance, bolted from the barrier and took no part in the race.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. The Double paid Rs. 213-8 and lucky investors in the Treble received Rs. 579-8 each.

THE SATARA PLATE Div I —Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Imamdin's DHIYAB, 8-10, F. Rahman .. 1

Mr. A. H. Khan's RAISANA, 7-2, R. Shinde 2

Mr. Dharamchand D Chawan's DAGASTAN 9-3, Thakkat Singh 3

Mrs. B. M. Goculdas's AL GHAZI, 8-7, Rama Vithal 4

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3-4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 41 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 84 and Rs. 110 for places.

Favourite: Man Mohan 8-7.

Winner trained by owner.

Did not run: Moon Bay 8-7, Azad-ul Mulk 8-1 and Spes 8-1.

THE SATARA PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KABADON JAMIL, 8-1, Meekings 1

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's FAHAD PASHA, 8-8, Simmons 2

Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS, 6-8, Marrs 3

Mr. Saleh Moosa's RED CROSS, 8-8, Khalil 4

Won by head, 1 length, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 40 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite: Jirnas 8-8.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

All ran.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250; and 10 per cent. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

For Indian Horses 3 years old only, maidens at the time of starting. W. A.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's TOMTIT, 7-12, Simpson 1

H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's TYRIAN QUEEN, 7-12, Rook 2

Mr. Eve's KING'S WINE, 7-12 Whiteside 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's WARRIOR, 7-12, (cd. 7-11), J. Britt 4

Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 5-2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 78 and Rs. 20 for places.

Favourite: Tomtit 7-12 and The Duchess 7-12.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

Did not run: Hot Whisper 7-12.

THE BRISBANE PLATE Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYQUE, 8-0, Rook 1

Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN, 8-9, Simmons 2

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 9-4, Brace 3

Mr. M. Ali Asker's OMEGAN, 9-4, Meekings 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths 4 lengths

Did not run Dominic 8-11

Time: 1 minute 45 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs 16, Rs. 24, and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Div. II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN 8-0. E. Britt .. 1

Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's BUKNAR 9-0. Brace 2

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAJHOOL 8-6 Shamrao Bala 3

Mr. Manton's AL GHAZI 9-4 Maxwell 4

Did Not Run: Taj N'zam 9-1, Arid 8-9, Tarick Beg 7-13.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length and 2-1 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 23 4|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 89 and Rs. 99 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE BRISBANE PLATE Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's ADVANCE 9-6. Evans .. 1

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA 9-6, Brace 2

Raja of Akalkot's LITTLE AUDREY 8-0, Maxwell 3

Lt.-Col. A. V. Pope's KING WALLACE 9-4. Field 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, short-head 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 46 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 149 for win, Rs. 47, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lt.-Col. A. V. Pope's HOROSCOPE 7-7, White side .. 1

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolapur's GARTER STAR 8-3, E. Britt 2

Mr. G. Subbarow's PRIDE OF INDIA 8-7, Selby 3

Mr. Eve's LOVE CALL 8-10 Brace 4

Did Not Run: Saxon Prince 9-0, and Aldershot 7-7.

Won by 3|4 lengths, 3 lengths 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 17secs.

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 44 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gemini's ROSE MARIE 8-2. Whiteside 1

Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 7-9, J. Britt 2

Mr. E. D. Pandole's REMARQUE 8-0, Brace 3

Mr. M. D. Petit's STAR OF PERSIA 8-8, Rook 4

Did Not Run: Lord Chancellor 9-4, Fred Stephens 8-13.

Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 67 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance —1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H.H. The Maharaja of Idar's CARTOON 7-11, Rook .. 1

Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 7-12, Evans 2

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON 8-6, E. Britt .. 3

Messrs. N. D. Bagree and Edgar's GRIANEOG 7-7, Simpson 4

Did Not Run: Panna Prince 8-9, Tarsis 8-2 and First Thyme 7-13.

Tote paid Rs. 151 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolapur's GOLDEN TICKET 8-11, E. Britt 1

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolapur's SADRAN MANFI 8-11 Shamrao Bala 2

Mr. Sion F Nessim's GREAT STAR 9-4, Brace 3

H.H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's IRAQ JEWEL 8-0, Whiteside 4

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 111 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Rovers Cup Football

Lincolns Win Close Match

Peshawar Gymkhana Beaten By 2 Goals

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The Lincolnshire Regiment from Nasirabad defeated the Peshawar Cantonment Gymkhana. in Saturday's match, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament. by 2 goals to nil. at the Cooperage

The Peshawar team played a plucky game but were unlucky for being pitched up against one of the best sides in the tourney. in their first match. and got their career cut short to go back to Peshawar.

The Lincolns raided their opponent's goal immediately after the kick-off and but for a clever save by their custodian. the visitors from Peshawar would have been in arrears so early in the match. This was a hard shot taken by Skellett from a close in. At the other end Abdul Rahman sent in a difficult one. to the Regiment goal-keeper. which the latter saved.

The teams had the upper hand in turn and both goal-keepers were tested at short intervals. Towards the middle of the first period of play the Lincoln's forwards appeared to be more dangerous Short passing tactics took the Peshawar forwards into their opponent's area. where Sardar Shah made an opening for Mohd. Afzal. The latter might have obtained the lead for his side but the referee pulled him up for offside to the surprise of everyone present.

About 5 minutes before the change of ends, Qazi Abdur Rauf the civilian's inside-right, tried Read with a fine angular shot, which was saved by the military goal-keeper and a spot kick from just outside the penalty area at the opposite end, was put to naught by the visitors' custodian. This brought a goalless first half to a close.

The teams kept up the brisk pace on resumption and the Nasirabad Regiment enjoyed a territorial advantage at this stage In the 5th minute after the restart the Lincolns missed the "sitter" of the day. Allen. their centre-forward, being the player to blame. He shot wide from a very near range. After Allen had thrown away another likely opening by shooting wide. he made amends 2 minutes later. opening the scoring for his side. This time the ball entered the net off the Peshawar goal-keeper's hands

Once they had established the lead, the military side dominated the exchanges and kept their opponents pinned in and around their territory. The players were inclined to be rough at this stage and referee Hibbert did well to warn two of them. The Lincolns kept on trying to increase their lead and Allen, their centre-forward, always hovering about for a goal Hardly a minute before the finish, Skellett. the winner's outside-left. scored the second goal and the Lincolnshire Regiment from Nasirabad won the match by 2 goals to nil.

RESULTS:—

LINCOLNS ..... 2 Goals

PESHAWAR CANTT. GYMKHANA ..... Nil.

TEAMS:—

LINCOLNS:—Read; Drury and Speck; Howlett, Towers and Beveridge; Smalley. Hickin, Allen, Turner and Skellett.

PESHAWAR CANTT GYMKHANA:—Mir Amed Shah; Mohd. Yusaf and Fazal; Mohd. Sarwar, Abdur Rahman and Qazi Abdur Rauf; Mohd. Afzal, Qazi Abdur Rauf 2, Sardar Shah, Abdur Rahim and Abdul Rahman.

REFEREE:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

LINESMEN:—Messrs. Ridley and Bradley

To-day's Match

Cooperage at 5-10 p.m. Cheshires v. R A. Colaba.

B.P.A.O. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

D'Souza's Fine Victory Over Gomes

Further progress was made, in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships, at the Hindu Gymkhana court, when 11 more matches were decided on Saturday evening.

The best match of the day was between M. D'Souza and C. Gomes. It was a stern struggle for supremacy, which went into three sets and was anybody's match till the last point.

The following are the complete results of the matches played on Saturday evening:—

Miss Vacha beat Miss Oke. (11-0). (11-1)

J. D'Souza beat V. C. Raiker (15-10). (15-6).

Gopal Chandram beat K. R Lotwala (15-6). (15-6).

Mrs. D. D'Souza beat Miss Kusum Varde (11-9), (11-8).

Mrs. Shivdasani beat Mrs. Tara Amerchand (14-10). (11-7).

Miss P. A. De Lima W. O. Miss 'A.

C. S. Shete and A. V. Ullal beat N. D Shroff and Vithal Mehta (15-7). (15-3).

B. D. Dhalia beat J. J. Javeri. (15-9). (15-7)

Melville D'Souza beat C. Gomes (14-7). (15-9). (15-13).

L. R. Agaskar beat N. Amritrao (15-9). (15-8).

S. M. Muzumdar beat P. K Sagar (15-3). (15-6).

SUNDAY'S FIXTURES ON P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT

At 8 A.M. (s.t.)

R. C. Raiker & V. C. Raiker V|S D. P. Asher & K. C. Shah. followed by at 8-20 A.M. (s.t.)

K S. Shete & L. R. Agaskar V|S D.I. Kania & S. G. Velkar, followed by at 8-40 A.M. (s.t.)

G. L. Merchant & B. C. Shah V|S Vijaysingh Ratansey & J. R. Kapadia followed by at 9 A.M (s.t.)

R. N. Girap & S. R. Shinde V|S D. P. Godbole & Partner, followed by at 9-40 A.M. (s.t.)

G. D. Patwardhan & K. M. Rangnekar V|S R. C. Vin & S. A. Seth. followed by at 9-40 A.M (s.t.)

J. J. Javeri & P. K. Sagar V|S G. Karekatte & Partner, followed by at 10 A.M. (s.t.)

Bishanlal & H. N. Chitnis V|S C. Gomes & R D.'Silva.

EVENING PROGRAMME

At 5 P.M. (s.t.)

D. Jaivant & Partner V|S R. G. Zalani & M. C. Oomen, followed by at 5-20 P.M. (s.t.)

Miss Vacha & Miss Vimadalal V|S Mrs. Surajben Desai & Miss Taraben Naik. followed by at 5-40 P.M. (s.t.)

K. R. Lotvala & Partner V|S J. D'Souza & Amrit. followed by at 6 P.M. (s.t.)

Miss K. Dadyburjor & Miss K. Raiker V|S Miss Dadyburjor & Mrs. Nariman followed by at 6-20 P.M. (s.t.)

B. R. Agaskar & Katkar V|S Julius Nazareth & B. I. Jacob followed by at 6-30 p.m. (s.t.)

Miss Oke & Partner V|S Mrs. M. C. Captain & Mrs. Noguer followed by at 7 P.M. (s.t.)

S. M. Dhurandhar & M. Fonseca V|S Shantilal Himatlal & V. N. Mehta, followed by at 7-20 P.M. (s.t.)

J. A. D'Souza & Shellim V|S Bal Waradkar & Gopal Chandran.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's Jury yesterday at the inquest on Shri Krishna Gupta, Advocate of Allahabad.

It will be recalled that serious allegations were made against Gupta and his friends that they tried to make Basant Kuar his "wife" to live as a prostitute.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF CITY HOTEL PROPRITOR

A murder, with all the features of a sensational thriller was committed yesterday night in one of the respectable quarters of Bombay when a middle-aged wealthy Mahomedan proprietor of a chain of restaurants was done to death in a mysterious manner.

Haji Sahib, the victim of the murder was found this morning at about 10 a.m. lying stark naked on his luxurious cushions with life extinct, practically with no untoward signs of physical injuries except for a tiny puncture wound on the chest caused as if by a sharp needle.

The tragedy is shrouded in mystery but the police are not entirely without clues to start their investigations.

Alone In Room

Haji Saheb, living at Kamal Mansions, Colaba, retired to his bed as usual at about 11 p.m. yesterday. He was alone in the room and the servants were sleeping in the adjoining room.

It is said that the servants heard some groaning inside the master's room at about midnight but they took no particular notice of it.

The door was not found open as usual this morning and the servants, after waiting for nearly an hour knocked at the door but there was no response.

The police were informed at about 9-30 and they broke open the door on their arrival when they found Haji Saheb dead. He was lying on his cushion with a pillow on his face. The whole room was in disorder, everything was at sixes and sevens.

There was nothing in the room which had not been rifled and ransacked. Clothes and other articles were found thrown about in confusion. The police made a minute search of the room.

Small Wound.

A small puncture wound was noticed on the chest of the deceased and he was lying stark naked.

There are two possible theories about the murder. The perpetrators of the crime may have entered the room through the ventilator and they may have throttled the deceased. The deceased, it is said was a strong man in the prime of life and he would have put up with a grim fight with the intruders.

The fact that the servants heard groaning inside the room suggest a struggle. There must at least have been three persons inside the room and the deceased must have been pounced upon while he was fast asleep.

Poisoning Suspected

But the fact that there is a tiny puncture wound on the chest suggests that some dangerous poison may have been introduced be a needle. It appears that some poison must have been injected.

The motive of the crime seems to be robbery, and the fact that all the belongings in the room had been ransacked points out that the assailants must have been after the deceased's money.

It is said that the deceased had taken with him yesterday a huge pile of currency notes. Somebody must have spied and watched this and gained admission to the room through the ventilator.

The Bombay C. I. D. and the Colaba Police are investigating and hfave taken into custody three persons on suspicion.

HALF-HEALTH

The prevailing evil of today

The pressure of life today imposes a tremendous strain on the system. Long days of hard work, hurried indigestible meals, too much entertainment and inadequate sleep—these are the handicaps to vigorous health with which most people have to contend. There is, too, the continual stress of adjustment to a difficult climate. Under such conditions. lassitude, headaches, indigestion, biliousness, depression—typical symptoms of Half-Health—all *inevitable, unless some form of effective Health Control is established.* Nature *must* have some assistance.

There is no wiser or more natural aid to vigorous health than the regular use of ENO'S "Fruit Salt". That daily glass of sparkling ENO is the pleasantest possible method of effective Health Control. Gently, yet efficiently, it eliminates stagnant waste matter, cleanses the system of dangerous toxins, purifies the blood, tones up the liver and stimulates the digestion to efficient action. ENO restores and maintains natural, buoyant health.

If you are a victim of Half-Health, take a teaspoonful of ENO's "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water first thing every morning for a week or ten days. Then note the difference.

ENO forms no habit and can never cease to be effective. It contains no harmful mineral salts and no sugar. Its pleasant refreshing taste needs no disguise.

Life today calls for

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Refuse imitations. Genuine "Fruit Salt" is sold only in Bottles. Our seventy years experience proves that this is still the only satisfactory method of packing.

EK

Khare's Reply To Sardar

"Pachmarhi Compromise Forced On Me"

Dr. N. B. Khare, Ex-Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar has issued the following statement:—

I have read with considerable regret the statement issued by Mr Vallabhbhai Patel appearing in this morning's papers. I assume that his other colleagues are also in agreement with the statements made by Mr. Patel in this statement. While the principle of joint responsibility is denied to the Congress Cabinet, I sincerely trust, that wholesome principle is made applicable to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of which Mr. Patel is the Chairman.

As regards the several allegations which Mr. Patel has thought it fit to make against me in th's statement and in the statement issued by him to the Press earlier, I will only request the public to suspend their opinion until I issue my reply on my return to Nagpur. The material necessary to rebut the various charges made against me is at Nagpur and consequently I must plead for some time. But it is impossible for me to look askance when an important member of the High Command makes statements which are far removed from truth. I therefore take this earliest opportunity to contradict some of the statements which Mr. Patel has made and which are likely to m'slead the public.

Mr. Patel charges me with having asked him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to support my leadership. I categorically deny the statements as I never sought the support of any one from the High Command for my leadership.

Messrs Shukla, Misra and Mehta were contesting for leadership but after taking stock of their respective strength, they found that they had hardly any chance and therefore allowed my unanimous election.

Mr. Patel says that at the time of election I enlisted Mr. Misra's support for myself "exploiting differences which then existed between Mr. Shukla and Mr. Misra". This statement is equally untrue and at this stage I must state that Mr. Patel never approved of Mr. Misra being included in my Cabinet.

In fact I included Mr. Misra in my Cabinet against the wishes of Mr. Patel and the then Governor Sir Hyde Gowan.

It will thus be seen that I had not had to manoeuvre for my leadership but leadership was thrust upon me by force of circumstances over which neither Mr. Patel nor I had any control.

After my election as the leader of the Congress Assembly Party which took place on the 28th Feb. and 1st of Mar. 1937, the A. I. C. C. met at Delhi on the 18th March 1937 and decided upon the acceptance of office provided certain assurances were forthcoming from the Government of India. After this resolution and the meeting of the Working Committee in July I formed my Cabinet without any reference to the High Command or the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and selected my own colleagues in pursuance of the Resolution unanimously passed by the Congress Assembly Party without reference to any one

I may add here that the Party had also authorised me to nominate candidates of my own choice for the Speakership and the Deputy Speakership which I did and they were elected.

If I had not accepted the leadership and the consequential Prime Ministership a charge would have been levelled against me that I shirked my responsibility on account of the financial considerations and the consequential sacrifice involved.

Shareef Incident

As regards the Shareef affair I am surprised that Mr. Patel should have twisted the facts. It is now proved beyond doubt that Mr. Shareef committed the fatal blunder without consulting any of his colleagues. It is equally proved beyond doubt that the vote of the Congress Assembly Party condoning Mr. Shareef's action was secured by canvassing by those whom Mr. Patel knows very well It is also proved that the alleged joint responsibility did not exist then in so far as Mr. Shareef's action was concerned which was publicly disclaimed.

Mr. Patel tries to make out a point that I did not resign although several opportunities were afforded to me to do so. This statement only betrays Mr. Patel's anxiety to see me out of the Cabinet.

What happened at Pachmarhi and before that is worth mentioning here. It will be remembered that three Mahakoshal Ministers resigned on the 8th May 1938. A week earlier Mr. Shukla and Mr Misra saw Mr. Patel in Bombay to seek his 'advice' on certain matters which were not known to me but on their return it is significant to note that they tendered their resignations as stated above.

Carrying Tales To Governor

I repeat that the Pachmarhi patch-up was forced up on me. When Mr Patel asked my opinion I candidly told him that smooth working in the Cabinet was difficult. He requested me to visualise repercussions on the other Congress Cabinets if the matter was taken to a decisive vote, and advised me to come to a compromise in the interest of the Congress. Indeed, the draft of the compromise was dictated by Mr. Patel.

This compromise to work in a spirit of comradeship was arrived at on the 25th May, 1938 but this was ruthlessly broken within a week or ten days by two or my Mahakoshal friends when they charged the ex-revenue minister Mr. Gole in the presence of the Governor with partiality towards Berar.

Does Mr. Patel think that this action on the part of the Mahakoshal ministers was in conformity with the Congress discipline and spirit of comradeship and goodwill? The letter which Mr. Gole wrote to me bitterly complaining about this was shown to Mr. Patel on the 22nd July at Wardha but he did not even care to look at it, curtly remarking that this was one of the squabbles between a Revenue Minister and a Finance Minister!

Mr. Patel makes a feeble attempt to refute the charge of conspiracy against me in any quarters. but the public will note his own admission that "many occasions were afforded to me to resign and yet I did not resign" The conspiracy was so palpable that I should have hardly thought that person of Mr. Patel's acumen would be blind to it. I did not resign because that would have amounted to sheer cowardice and no soldier of Congress in my view should ever desert his post of duty

Mr. Patel has given certain extracts from letters written by me to him and certain resolutions of the Working Committee. I propose to deal with them at some length in my reply shortly.

I thank Mr. Patel for his sympathy towards me and reciprocate the sentiments in his present predicament.

BADSHAHI MOSQUE REPAIRS

Work To Start Next Winter: Contributions Coming In

Further to the contribution of Rs. 20,000 promised by His Highness the Aga Khan, a contribution of Rs. 12,000 has been received from His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh, Kathiawar, and a contribution of Rs. 1,000 from His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, Central India, towards the repairs and restoration of the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, in connection with which an appeal was recently launched by His Highness the Aga Khan and other distinguished Muslims. His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh has also promised an annual contribution of Rs. 400 towards the upkeep of the Mosque and paid the first instalment of Rs. 400

Other contributions promised, it may be remembered, include Rupees one lakh towards repairs and Rs. 3,000 per annum towards maintenance charges from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Under the scheme drawn up, the Government of India, too, would contribute nearly Rupees three lakhs.

VICTORIOUS AND VALIANT KING.

The Badshahi Mosque was constructed in 1084 A.H. (1673 A.D.) in the time of the Moghal Emperor Aurangzeb by his foster brother Fidai Khan 'Koka' who was especially deputed for the purpose. The inscription on the marble tablet on the outer face of the entrance gateway rendered into English reads "The Mosque of the Victorious and Valiant King Mohy-ud-Din Mohammad Alamgir constructed and completed under the Superintendence of the humblest servant of the Royal Household, Fidai Khan Koka in 1084 A.H." It is stated that the Mosque was built at a cost exceeding "6 lakhs of rupees," equivalent to about Rs. 24 lakhs of our own time.

It is estimated that approximately 8 lakhs of rupees are required for the special repairs, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 per annum would be necessary for its proper upkeep and maintenance. It is proposed that the charges for annual maintenance and upkeep should be ensured by creating an endowment fund of approximately Rupees Three lakhs, which would yield the requisite income for the purpose. Thus a sum of Rupees Eleven lakhs is required to meet the non-recurring and the annual recurring expenditure.

The first meeting of the Authority, which is to be in charge of all moneys contributed to the fund for the repairs and restoration of the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, took place at the Punjab Secretariat, Simla.

The Authority discussed other matters affecting its activities and arranged tentatively to meet again at Lahore in the cold weather.

The Hon'ble Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, presided and Messrs. M.W.M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and Mr Fazal Muhammad Khan, Members, represented respectively the Government of India and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, was present by invitation and Khan Bahadur Malik Abdul Haq, Secretary, Medical and Local Government Department, Punjab, acted as Secretary.

KOLHAPUR STATE BUS STRIKE

Sympathetic Strike By Others

(From Our Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR, Aug. 6.

The motor strike in Kolhapur is becoming more and more intense every day and it has now spread throughout the length and breadth of the whole of Kolhapur State Territory including the nine feudatory Jagirs, even in the adjoining British as well as other State territories sympathetic strike is declared by outside motor owners and drivers to support the just demands of their unfortunate brothers in Kolhapur.

The public especially the middle class and the poor class people have been put to extreme inconvenience for the last five days on account of this bus strike. Durbar officials are indifferent to the longstanding grievances of the motor strikers as well as of the general public.

Kolhapur authorities are threatening the strikers with cancellation of motor licenses for service in the State unless they call off the strike unconditionally

It is reported that the Prime Minister is contemplating the introduction of a motor monopoly in the State on the lines of Travancore

NO MEETING TO WELCOME CONGRESS LEADERS

Kolhapur A. G. G.'s Order Resented By Public

(From Our Correspondent)
BIJAPUR, August 6.

Tikota Loksabha arranged a public reception to Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande on 10th and sought permission to hold a meeting at Tikota from A.G.G. Kolhapur. It is now learnt the A.G.G. has refused permission and the Tikota public resent his action.

Avanashilingam Satisfied With Wardha Scheme

WARDHA, August 6.

Plans for the introduction of the Wardha Scheme at once in the Coimbatore District are being discussed with Gandhiji by Mr. T. S. Avanashilingam, M.L.A. (Central)

"I was struck by the new sense of discipline and concentration that was visible among the children of the practising school, such as are impossible to find in any school of the bookish type," wrote Mr. T. S. Avanashilingam after visiting the Wardha Vidyamandir Training School for teaching the Wardha method of education.

"Even the small experience of a short time has unfolded the possibilities of education through a basic craft," he added.

He has also sought the guidance of Gandhiji in organising a "peace brigade" in South India.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Favourable Weather Checks Enthusiasm

FURTHER RISE IN LONDON GOLD

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

NEW YORK COTTON.

As traders were generally awaiting the Bureau report, quiet feeling prevailed in New York cotton. The bullish enthusiasm was under check on continued favourable weather reports.

BULLION.

London gold advanced to £7-2-1 1/2 and silver gained 1/16d.

The demand in Bombay silver market was restricted with irregular movements. Gold was somewhat disturbed by uncertainty surrounding the sterling dollar cross rate.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Wheat declined on considerable selling, but lower levels attracted some buying which imparted better feeling.

There was very little doing in Linseed with the trend generally lower following discouraging outside news.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	8.42
To-day's opening	8.40
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8.43
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.69
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	4.66
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 149
April May 1939	Rs. 163

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 6.

The New York cotton was somewhat quiet with traders generally awaiting the Bureau report. The favourable weathe continued to check bullish enthusiasm.

The trading in October began at 8.40 i.e. two points lower than the last close. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and some Pre-Bureau liquidation but later steadied on trade price-fixing. October finally closed at 8.43.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 6.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 162/4. Subsequently the price advanced to Rs. 163/4, but closed a bit lower at Rs. 163.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 6.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.45/8.45) 8.40/8.39
December (8.53/8.53) 8.48/8.48
January (8.55/8.55) 8.50/8.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

American October	(4.74) 4.66
American January	(4.81) 4.73
Egyptian November	(6.77) 6.69
Egyptian January	(6.96) 6.86

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 6.

There were no sales in Teas to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop Aug/Sept. (£19 1/4 paid and value) £19 3/8 buyers.

Dunlop August (£22) £22

Lightning August (£21) £21

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Aug. (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	4.89 5/8
To-day's opening	4.89 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.89 7/16

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	4.89.40
To-day's opening	4.89.50
To-day's closing	4.89.37

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	178.38
To-day's opening	178.37
To-day's closing	178.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 6.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89.50 and then eased to 4.89.18 on scattered pressure.

Franc opened at 178.37 with little movement thereafter.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.325) 13.327
New York on Bombay (36.61) 36.61
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/8) 0.91 1/8
London on Milan (93.06) 93.00
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-0) £7-2-1 1/2
Silver (19 3/8d.) 19 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Speculators bought. India also bought. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 6.

Spot	(19 3/8) 19 7/16+1/16
Forward	(19 1/4) 19 5/16+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 6.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-2-1 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 6.

U S Common New Stock (dol 60 1/2) dol 62

General Motors (dol 44 1/2) dol 46 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/4) dol 37 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/8) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at October 6s 7/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 6.

SILVER

Silver ready	51 0 0
Silver Shravan	50 15 0
Silver Bhadarva	50 14 0

GOLD

Gold ready	35 12 0
Gold Shravan	35 12 3
Gold Bhadarva	35 12 6
Sovereign	23 4 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Wheat September	4 2 0
Wheat January	4 4 0
Wheat	3 3 6
Linseed September	7 0 6
Linseed May	4 14 3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October 67 and December 63 1/4. Prices eased on local selling and liquidation influenced by lower overseas cables with very little support.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99/3.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 6.

London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 6.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	15 0 6
Punjab January	13/1/3
Desi American January	17 15 6
Tone quiet.	
Wheat September	21 3 3
Wheat October	21 7 9
Tone steady.	
Gram September	25 5 6
Gram October	25 7 9
Tone strong.	
Toria September	36 2 0
Toria November	36 10 0
Cottonseed September	16 8 0
Cottonseed January	16 3 9

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 6

October	52.50
November	52.70

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 6

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	27 6 0
Highest	27 10 0
Lowest	27 4 6
Closing	27 7 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	29 1 6
Highest	29 4 0
Lowest	28 14 6
Closing	29 1 3
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 8 0
Highest	18 10 3
Lowest	18 7 0
Closing	18 9 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 6 6
Highest	19 8 6
Lowest	19 5 6
Closing	19 7 9
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 2 0
Highest	29 2 0
Lowest	28 15 0
Closing	29 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 9 0
Highest	29 9 0
Lowest	29 6 0
Closing	29 7 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 6

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£47-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-12-0
Tone: Firm.	

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall-Street Closed Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

On the money market the recent rush to buy gold and American dollars was often blamed for scarcity witnessed this week in the supply of cheap lending funds, which foreign institutions usually hold at their disposal. Consequently, borrowers frequently reluctantly paid clearing banks one per cent charge for loans against bonds. Discount Brokers' disappointment in only receiving 40 per cent of their applications for Treasury Bills, was accentuated by the announcement that next week's total offerings will be reduced to 35 per cent.

Wall Street closed firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Share market jutes this section ruled steadier again to-day on good outside support but business remained as usual very small coals with exception New Beerbhoom and other speculative issues were shade steadier again to-day while other industrial showed not much interest Government securities were steady:—Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 99/5 five per cent loan 1945/55 118/5 small lot.

Coals:—Bengal 334/8 Burrakur 14 Dhemo Main 13/2 East Indian 24/8 ex div Hurriladih 17 New Beerbhoom 19/4 Sevrsole 4/14.

Jutes:—Anglo-India pref 149/8 Howrah 46/12 Kamarhatty 444.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 6/12 Indian copper 2/8 Salmia cement pref 89 Lahore elec. 417/8 Rawalpindi elec. 23/2 Burn and Co. ord 253/8 small lot, Indian iron and steel 32/12 Steel corpn ord 7/7 small odd lot Indian wood products 24/2 Rohtas Industries ord 24/2 ex div pref 130 ex div Titaghur paper pref ord 4/1 "B" ord 14/8 small lot second pref 103.

Teas:—Barduar tea and timber 2 Sapoi 9.—A. P.

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 5th August 1938 amounted to £405,000.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 6

Bengal Superfine	124/26
Bengal Fine	121/23
Bengal F G	119/21
C P 1	147/49
C P 2	139/41
Arvi	142/44
Amraoti	137/40
Ellichpur	140/42
Berar	138/40
Khandesh	129/32
Jalna Sailu	130/34
Burwah Sanavad	136/39
Khandwa	136/39
Harda Khirkiya	136/39
Mathia	118/23
Malkapur	134/38
Broach	149/54
Punjab 4 F	169/74
Punjab 289 F	194/204
Sindh N T	179/89
Kampala	267/69
Jinja	257/59
Navsari	209/11

TATA HYDRO. ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:

31st Week (ended August 5th)

1936	10,273,500
1937	13,037,800
1938	14,331,700

Total for 31 Weeks (1st January to date)

1936	335,948,700
1937	379,025,900
1938	443,254,900

For the calendar month of July 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 63,465,200 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 54,9[illegible]16 (an all-time record), the [illegible]ge of sales to generation being [illegible] per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 6

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 162 for Broach A/M delivery and it opened quiet at Rs. 161/8 and there being no selling pressure prices advanced to Rs. 162/8 on short covering. Later on there was scattered liquidation and prices eased to Rs. 162/4 where the market steadied. The American Bureau report will be out on Monday and the same will be received at night.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and later on was reported 6 points. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 162/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	148	4	0
Broach A/M 1939	162	4	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J 1939	143	12	0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J 1939	120	14	0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 6

Slightly warmer. Scattered showers in Eastern Belt and Alabama. Forecast: Central Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 5

SAKELS—	
November	13.58—5
January	13.75—6
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.32+2
October	10.45+3
December	10.48+2
GIZA—	
November	13.13+1
January	13.08—2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 6

August	201.50—70
October	199.80—100
November	198.60—100
December	198.70—40
January	198.50—120

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 5

GIZA—	
Spot	7.52—1
October	6.99—1
November	6.77—1
January	6.96—1
March	7.01—1
May	7.02—1
UPPER—	
Spot	6.12—0
October	5.93+1
November	5.93+1
January	5.93—0
March	5.95—0
May	5.96—0
July	5.99—1

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 6

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-2-0. London Paris exchange rate was 3 points up at 178.38. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.59 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. at 19 3/8d. There was some Indian selling and the support was poor. Later there were buyers at fixed rates but sellers asked 1/16th over fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged to 25 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. The local market was barely steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range

GOLD			
Ready	35	12	0
Shravan delivery	35	12	0
Shravan tejimandi	0	2	0
Bhadarva delivery	35	11	6
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	5	0
SILVER			
Ready	50	15	6
Shravan delivery	50	15	0
Shravan tejimandi	0	6	6
Bhadarva delivery	50	13	6
Bhadarva tejimandi	1	1	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 5

August	42.15—25
September	42.65—25
December	42.65

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 5

Copper	£41 12 6
Lead	£14 11 3
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£195 15 0

Pay In—Aug. 8 **Pay Out—Aug. 11**

Stock Exchange Operators Hesitant To Follow Bullish Wall Street Advices

PROFESSIONAL UNLOADING WIPES OFF EARLY RISE ...

Market Under Process Of Readiustment

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

Yesterday the Wall Street market ruled firm with active buying and U. S. Steel Shares advanced dol. 1 5|8 and Anaconda Coppers gained dol. 1 1|8. Buyers hope that this time will penetrate through the resisting level but much depends upon general trade conditions.

The local market which closed steady yesterday opened very **steady under the influence of firmness of Wall St. buying and with scattered buying prices improved further. However higher prices attracted selling pressure and prices reacted to the opening level.**

The market steadied at the level for some time but in the absence of any important support prices once again declined on professional selling. It is said that some of the professionals are securing profits on strong markets and throughout the last week there was steady long liquidation. Sales were not pressed on the market but the demand mostly of outsiders was chiefly supplied by these professional bulls.

Thus it can be seen that the market is now adjusting and is correcting the overbought state.

It was said that the local market was going up much ahead of the trade improvement. It is a special characteristic of speculation on the local Share Bazar, were we find all buyers at some times and all sellers at the other occasion.

The market is under a process of adjustment and is in need of bullish incentive, in the absence of which prices are likely to reach lower levels.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,310 and advanced to Rs. 1,325 but later on under increased selling pressure prices declined to Rs. 1,292 and finally steadied at Rs. 1,297. These fluctuations indicate the market is hesitant to follow American advices at the moment.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

100	And. Advance	365	0
250	BOM. DYING	941	0
100	CENTURY	308	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	264	0
100	COLABA	175	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9	
100	Finlay	127	8
100	GOKAK	169	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	121	14
100	KOHINOOR	298	0
250	Laxmi	501	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	137	8
250	Model	44	12
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	240	0
100	Oosmanshahi	36	12
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	77	4
1,000	Sholapur	2,110	0
50	SIMPLEX	92	0
100	SWADESHI	235	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1,227	8
1,000	Western	905	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	115	0
25-50	Central	31	10
500	Imperial	1,555	0
125-500	Im. Contry.	381	4
50-100	India	141	0
100	Reserve Bank	118	4
5	Union	5	8
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	117	0
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	15
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	39	4
200	Oriental	4340	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old.	136	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1460	0
10	Ajmer	12	14
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM	117	8
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	215	10
100	Poona	166	4
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1367	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	963	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 6

Bombay Dyeing (936) 943 942 944 942 943 936 939 941
Century (307) 310 308 309 307 308
Central India (264) 270 265 264
Kohinoor (298/12) 302 298
New Great (240) 243 240
Simplex (91/8) 93 92
Swadeshi (236) 237 238 236 235
Associated Cement (117) 117/8 118 117
Andhra (1460) 1460
Tata Hydro (155) 155 153
Tata Power (1380) 1380 1382 1372 1365 1357 1362 1360 1367
Tram Ord (117) 117 118/8 117/8
T Steel Defd (1285) 1310 1320 1305 1302 1322 1325 1302 1305 1292 1300 1295
T Steel Ord (269/8) 274 275 273 276 27 272 271 272
Tata Steel 2nd pref (157) 157/8 158/8 159 158/12
Bellapur (165) 166 167 171 170 168
B Steam (228) 228 227
B Burma (536) 540 539 540 537 538

100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	0 XD
100	Mandra Bhon	98	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	747	8
	MINING		
9	Burma Corp.	6	12
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	9
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	46	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1,295	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	272	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	318	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	168	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	825	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	227	0
125	B. BURMA	538	0
50	Burma Conty	182	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	9 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85	4
100	I BLEACHING	136	0
50	I. Invest Trust	41	0
100	I Radio Defd	475	0
100	I Radio Ord	405	0
100	Port Canning	67	0
30	Premier Con	70	12
15	Scindia	20	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	P C Amalgmd (T F)	106	0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5	p.c Central India (T F)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	103	0
6-1¼	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	95	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	153	12

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 6

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent 1963/65 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/8
3 per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 13?/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 119
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/8

Note: Market slightly lower. Trend: Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 6

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 274 5/8
Bank's buying T T 272 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,321
Bank's buying T T 1,346
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.89.62 5th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 6th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 6th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 6th instant
Java London 8.94 7/8 6th instant
London Paris 178.38 5th instant
London Belgium 28.94 1/4 5th instant
London Switzerland 21.39 1/2 5th instant
London Berlin 12.20 1/2 5th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 5th instant
London New York 4.89.40 5th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 7/8 5th instant
London Italy 93.00 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-2-0 1/2 4th instant
Gold £7-2-0 5th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 5th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 5th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 5

August sh. 5 3 3/4d.

7½	p.c Tata Power	1576	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158	12
7	p.c Vishnu	705	0
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c Sholapur	77	2
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Improve Your Cricket

Fast Bowling

By CONSTANTINE

(Special for "The Chronicle")

England's collapse on the first innings at Headingley was not exciting for the crowd but very interesting to watch. Most of my readers will have seen it or heard about it from first-hand witnesses. I want to take that particular innings and make it a peg on which to hang a few observations

But before I do so I want to emphasise my approach; what I have referred to here, as elsewhere, as the psychology of the game. For me, apart from technique and hard work, nothing is more important, and I was glad to find some confirmation of my view in the work of another cricketer with some reputation for thinking about the game.

The other day I happened to be looking through some volumes in a local bookshop and I saw one on cricket by D. R. Jardine. Jardine has a great renown as a captain; one of the finest England has had is the claim made for him.

I can say little about that, but, looking through Jardine's book I was greatly impressed by the section on captainey.

Jardine has a grasp of the moral forces which go to sway a cricket-match one way or the other.

For instance, he describes a hypothetical side which he is leading on which there is a bowler. whom he calls Fast.

Against him are two batsmen, Buff and Brown. Let us in our minds visualise Fast as Larwood, and Buff as Woodfull. Not that Jardine says that Nor am I saying that, either. I merely suggest a useful parallel.

Jardine's Way

Jardine describes very carefully the reactions of Fast as a bowler to Buff. He says that as skipper he notices that Fast does not like to bowl to Buff. Buff takes no chances, merely puts his bat in the way and keeps doing that for hours. Therefore, Fast is inclined to feel that bowling at him is a very tiring, thankless business

After an over or two on this day Fast comes up to Jardine and says that the wicket is too dead; he can get nothing out or it. Jardine says that he does not believe that.

He believes that Fast can get pace out of any wicket. So he, *like an astute psychologist*, tells Fast: "But you haven't let yourself go yet. I tell you what. The third ball of this next over I shall drop the slips back two yards and you bowl your fastest."

Thus encouraged Fast, for the appointed ball, sends down a really hot one that jumps shoulder-high to Woodfull (pardon me—I mean Buff).

Now round this ball—this single ball—the whole game takes a new turn

The Australian batsman walks down the pitch and pats a spot, but he knows that there is no spot really. What he is after is to prevent that ball making Fast into twice the bowler that he was before.

Jardine himself takes care to tell Fast "That ball has won the match." Fast now bowls like a demon. Soon a ball pitches on the off-stump. Buff plays half-heartedly, as if expecting it to rise.

Case At Headingley

It does not and he is caught. There is another fast bowler on the side, one Pace. He, poor man, is convinced that Fast has

Shaping for a square cut.

found a spot and he seeks a chance to bowl from that end, too. He feels that with that spot he is sure to get a wicket also.

Now that is the sort of thing of which I could give a thousand examples in cricket matches. Unless you are aware of these things, very much aware, you cannot get all you can out of your skill. You cannot even watch a cricket match properly. This may seem to be a long digression from the Test. It isn't really.

I want to establish a certain principle. The rest will follow easily.

First of all England won the toss, and everybody cheered. England's luck was in again. But England had won the toss at Nottingham and Lord's in bright sunshine on a fast wicket. There had been no rain at Headingley for a week but the wicket, although not bad, was damp. It was not only that one or two wickets fell fairly early, but the bowlers were conscious that they could get help. So were the batsmen aware of possibilities in the pitch.

Men We Missed

While at Lord's England lost three wickets cheaply but reasserted herself. The moral domination which she has exercised on Australia passed to the Australians in the first hour of the game. Was that inevitable? I do not think so at all.

Hammond restored it while he was batting and it is here that England missed Hobbs and Sutcliffe at their best.

Had an opening pair held the fort for an hour and a half, not scoring quickly, perhaps, but playing with mastery and confidence, the whole atmosphere of the game would have been changed. But the truth is that Barnett and Edrich were not masters enough to play quietly and yet give the impression of perfect ease which so heartens the men to come in, and takes the edge off the bowlers.

"THE PROMISED LAND"

Japanese Dream Of Colonising Manchuria Ends In Smoke

When the Japanese annexed Manchuria in 1931, writes the "Manchester Guardian," they offered as an excuse the need of an outlet for their surplus population. That they had no reason to expect Manchuria to provide this outlet is made clear by two interesting articles in a magazine published by the South Manchuria Railway Company: in 1931, after thirty years of Japanese influence, there were less than 1,500 Japanese families settled on the land in Manchuria with a total population of 3,600. "Under ther situation," as the writer admits, "it was obvious that the population problem in Japan had not been relieved in the least and that immigration up to the Manchurian incident was a total failure." But instead of realising that Japanese farmers were unsuited to settle in Manchuria and could not compete successfully with the Chinese farmers who were already there the Japanese decided that it was necessary to conquer the country outright—so far without much better results. During the years 1932-1937 only 2,785 families, or 4,345 individuals settled in Manchuria in spite of every encouragement and some financial support from the Japanese Government. Since 1932, moreover, there has been an actual decrease of 418 families, or 20 per cent of the original number, a reduction (according to the articles) "due primarily to the special characteristics of Manchuria's interior regions." Is this, one wonders, a Japanese periphrasis for banditry and civil war?

Japs. Prefer To Stay At Home

After reading an analysis of the economic position of one group of settlers (consisting of four house-holds) it is difficult to blame those Japanese who prefer to stay at home. The net profit per house-hold in one year is said to have been 133 yen, or under £ 8. This, as the report admits, is not a handsome return for hard labour, though "the situation is not deplorable in comparison to the conditions at home in Japan where one has to work much harder and is still unable to check growing indebtedness". Yet it can hardly be a life of ease and luxury to judge from the family budget in which the item "amusements" for the family for one year mounts up to the impressive sum of almost two yen. Nor is it apparently without hazards, the same family in the same year had to pay for five horses stolen (banditry again?) and one dead. But the immigrant must not expect riches; enough for him the glory of pioneering for Japan:

> By the success of Japanese immigration is meant not the accumulation of wealth on Manchurian farms by those families that have migrated but the extent to which these pioneer families can fulfil the mission as forerunners of others that must be dispatched to Manchuria to relieve the population problem in Japan.

At the present rate it will take some time to do that even if a supply of self-sacrificing pioneers is forthcoming; but perhaps the Japanese rulers have already decided to try China instead. Why are the distant hills so blue and the best gold farther on?

REORGANISATION OF ART EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 30)

Peace Campaign to fight for peace proves that the artist by temperament is a lover of peace. War which is a terribly destructive force does not spare anything however beautiful it may be. Internal and external peace ensures a congenial atmosphere to an artist for the pursuit of his art. He who creates art abhors its destruction much more than one who can hardly appreciate it.

ART OF SALESMANSHIP.

Sir Richard Temple made appreciative references to the artistic handicrafts of India in his lecture delivered under the auspices of the Press and Art Club. His suggestion to have an organisation to encourage their sale in foreign market deserves consideration by every one interested in industrial reorganisation of India. It should be noted that commercial considerations should not overbalance artistic merits of handicrafts which are esteemed as works of Indian art in foreign countries especially because they are hand-made and have designs distinctive of India. Training of producers in the art of salesmanship on modern lines will certainly encourage sale of Indian articles in and outside India.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 27)

educational officers taking up the responsibility of leadership in the movement. Professor V. G. Rao, B.A., Bar-at-Law, J.P., has been elected by the Council to act as Chief Commissioner until the return from Europe of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

The Office of the Headquarters of the Association has been moved into new premises at the address given above and it is requested that all communications should be correctly addressed and by name (to B. T. Char, B.A., Hindustan Scout Headquarters, Western India House, Bombay No. 1). This is necessary as a handful of members in this city have decided to form a new branch of the Baden-Powell Association in Bombay, and their Headquarters will continue to be at our old address.

Thanking you for all the trouble that you have taken.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Figure Words Competition 7/8	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

SOKOL

(Continued From Page 5)

compelled the Sokol Units, having no other scene of operation than their gymnasia, to confine their attention for many years largely, if not exclusively, to gymnastics.

Of late years, however, there has been a far-reaching change in this matter, and to-day the Sokol boys and girls indulge largely, especially in Summer, in every kind of sport. The physical cultural system, adopted by the Sokols, had thus to contribute to a harmonious development of the body as a moving organism and to the development of the organs. In addition it was to pay regard to beauty movement, sharpen the senses, aid the development of memory, judgment, skill, preparedness, balance and all other forces which are essential for a normal human life.

A Patriotic Movement

The Sokol Movement has taught the individual his or her duty to himself or herself, to the nation and to humanity, and thus to increase individual and national health. Its supreme aim and sacred mission is to propagate fraternal spirit and love to the nation and respect of human society, which is the most beautiful part of all—the spirit of humanity and patriotism. This conception of physical culture inspired Dr. Tyrs to elaborate his system on a scientific basis and at the same time he laid special emphasis on teaching method. Dr. Tyrs divided all exercises into four main sections according to the way they were to be performed. Thus exercises which are carried out without gymnastic apparatus and implements and without the assistance of other movements and drill, as well as exercises carried out with the aid of gymnastic implements (poles, clubs, javelins, etc., and on the horizontal bar and the ring, etc.) are all included in his system. Indeed, all physical exercises, not excluding the most diverse class of sports, can still be included in this system.

It should be remembered that the Sokol is not only a physical cultural organisation, but it has an extremely important social aspect. Its members are linked together on terms of absolute equality, irrespective of age, sex or class. The Sokol is represented by all the nationalities living within the borders of the Czechoslovak Republic. The Sudeten Germans, the Poles, the Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Jews and every other nationality meet in the Sokol without any class or racial distinction whatsoever.

A group of girls going to take part in the Sokol Festival.

Being Copied By Other Nations

The fact that the Sokol system has attained a high standard of efficiency is clear when we see that many Sokol boys and girls are world champions in various fields of sport and even in the Olympic games they made their efficiency felt.

Due to the immense benefit and usefulness of this movement various foreign countries have adopted the Sokol system in their countries and Czechoslovak Sokols are invited to train the youths of those countries in the Sokol order.

This Year's Festival

The Sokol Congress held in Prague during the last summer was one of the most outstanding events of the year. The political trouble in Czechoslovakia gave a stimulous to the Congress, and those who witnessed it declare that it was a glorious sight to see hundreds of thousands of boys and girls taking part in the world's greatest gymnastic festival. Visitors had flocked from all over the world to see the picturesque rally. The vitality of the Czechoslovak youth was manifest during these days in Prague as an immense rejoicing ocean. Thousands of the most beautiful national costumes, which to-day are quite rare in Europe, changed Prague into a garden of enchantment. The streets of Prague were resounding under the paces of hundreds of thousands of Sokols in their procession through Prague, being welcomed and greeted with the indescribable enthusiasm of the million inhabitants of the city.

The culminating point of this unforgettable spectacle was the gymnastic festivals at the stadium, when Dr. Eduard Benes, the President of the Republic, Madame Benes, Dr. Milan Hodza, Dr. Emil Krofta and all other high civil and military officials were present. The visitors' gallery was packed with representatives of all the foreign nations, with the exception of Portugal, who recently broke off diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia because Czechoslovakia, as a true democratic nation, refused to sell Portugal machine-guns, which perhaps might have gone into the hands of rebel General Franco in Spain.

One of the outstanding events during the Sokol Congress was the march of hundreds of thousands of Slovak Youths, who, while giving the salute to the President of the Republic, exclaimed "Germans shall not touch our Fatherland" which incidentally give a lie to the preposterous demands of Father Hlinka, the self-appointed "leader" of the Slovak people.

An Independent Organisation

The Sokol is an independent and fully non-political organisation. Its idea lies neither in drill nor in automatic imitation, but in the expression of voluntary subordination, in educating to physical fitness, defensive capacity, and the courage for self-sacrifice, and in educating to morality and all civic virtues. The fundamental idea is fraternisation resulting in frank, healthy, and self-confident people. This idea of the Sokol was the guiding principle of the Czechoslovak nation in their struggle for independence. True to this idea the Czechoslovak nation is constantly advancing, but never falling a single step behind.

When will we in India have a similar organisation for the physical and moral development of our boys and girls, who are unfortunately torn into fractions of communal, political and social groups? Czechoslovakia also has a large number of divergent communities residing in the country. In spite of that they were able to build up such a unified organisation where the whole youth of the nation is united in a common bond of friendship and patriotism. India needs a similar organisation more than Czechoslovakia, and patriotic Indians should not forget the part played by the Sokols in their fight for freedom from foreign domination.

Beauty that can Bear the Light

Her complexion is perfect, whether by daylight, gaslight or electric light, because the under skin is nsed, nourished and revitalised and the upper skin rendered smooth, supple and healthy by the nightly use of Oatine Cream and the daily application of Oatine Snow.

These two are all you need for beauty.

CREAM for nightly massage

SNOW for daily protection

Oatine

"Why do you think you are asthmatical?"

"Yesterday I carried a heavy safe up four flights of stairs and at the top I simply could not get my breath."

Pioneer Of Public Library Movement

Edward Edwards, Who Saw His Dream Of England Covered With Network Of Public Libraries Materialise, Died Of Starvation And Exposure

Every booklover and student who has ever entered a public library owes a debt of gratitude to Edward Edwards. Yet, though he made public libraries possible, it is doubtful if one in a thousand has ever heard of him. Indeed, he is seldom remembered even by his own profession, writes Mr. J. G. Olle in "John O'London's Weekly."

Edwards was born in 1812, the son of a London builder. We have no record of his youth and education, but by his early twenties he was an author and an uncommonly good scholar. Books and libraries were his chief interest from the first. In 1835 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the administration of the British Museum. Edwards was a constant reader at the Museum and had his own views on its management which he embodied in a pamphlet. The unexpected result of this temerity was that he was called before the Committee as a witness, and in January, 1839, was appointed assistant in the printed book department of the Museum.

EXTENDING THE PRIVILEGES

He joined the staff at the most critical period in the Museum's history. Antonio Panizzi had recently come Keeper of the Printed Books, and under his energetic guidance conditions at the Museum were rapidly improving. But Edwards's horizon was not bounded by the British Museum. He visualized England covered by a network of public libraries—a public library in every town—so that everyone should be able to enjoy the benefits which the British Museum, the university libraries and th subscription libraries gave to the privileged few.

He collected and published statistics which proved that the public library service in this country was poorer than that in France, in Germany and in almost every other country in Europe. This action brought him in contact with William Ewart, M.P. for Liverpool, who had long been interested in the public library question. In 1849 Ewart caused to be appointed a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry before whom Edwards was chief witness. This committee, like Mr. Gradgrind, wanted facts, especially figures. They were not disappointed Edwards laid before them tables, plans, charts, and masses of correspondence from foreign librarians, all of which he had laboriously gathered in his spare time.

"What is the result of your comparison between the libraries of the Continent and those which exist in this country?" inquired the Chairman of the Committee.

Edwards replied: "That nearly every European State is in a far higher position, both as to the number and extent of libraries accessible to the public, and, generally, as respects the accessibility of such libraries as do exist."

"Has this been so for a long period?"

"For a very considerable period."

That our public library service was hopelessly inadequate was of less moment to the Committee than the fact that it was inferior to the services in other countries. In their report they averred that "Your Committee feel convinced that the people in a country like our own—abounding in capital, in energy, and in an honest desire not only to initiate, but to imitate, whatsoever, is good and useful—will not long linger behind the people of other countries in the acquisition of such valuable institutions as freely accessible Public Libraries. Our present inferior position is unworthy of the power, the liberality, and the literature of the country."

A CAUTIOUS BEGINNING

The liberality of the country was not very evident in the Public Libraries Act of 1850, which empowered towns of not less than 10,000 population to build and maintain a free library. For this purpose a rate might be levied of not more than a halfpenny in the pound, but *none of this rate was to be spent on the stock of books*, which was to be built up with donations. The latter clause was fortunately removed in 1855, when the rate limitation was raised to one penny in the pound. It was not until 1919 that the rate limitation was removed altogether.

The first town to adopt the Act of 1850 (Ewart's Act it was called) was Manchester, whose library was opened on September 6th, 1852. Charles Dickens was present at the ceremony and expressed a hope that the books made available in the Free Libraries would "prove a source of pleasure and improvement in the cottages, the garrets, and the cellars of the poorest of our people."

The term "Free Libraries" is now seldom heard. It has never found much favour with librarians. In those early days, when many towns were glad to accept the bounty of Andrew Carnegie and Passmore Edwards to supplement their meagre library rate, the suggestion that public libraries were charitable institutions was partly true but the term cannot be justified to-day.

MANCHESTER'S FIRST LIBRARIAN

Edwards was invited by Manchester to become its first librarian. He accepted the post, but after eight years he was obliged to resign. His temper had never been equable and his relations with library committee and colleagues had become so strained that there was no alternative. Thereafter, except for a few odd commissions to catalogue private libraries, he was without settled occupation and his time was almost wholly devoted to literary work.

In 1859 he published his most valuable work, the *Memoirs of Libraries*. It was succeeded by *Free Town Libraries* and *Lives of the Founders of the British Museum*.

His attitude to librarianship was like Saintsbury's attitude to literature, as expressed recently by Mr. Stephen Potter in *The Muse in Chains*: "It is virgin country to be fenced; it is an unmapped waste, every outpost of which there is some compulsion to visit." The *Memoirs of Libraries* is not a volume of reminiscence, as its title suggests, but a large-scale history of libraries, both public and private from the time of Ancient Egypt. It remains a pioneer work. He also wrote an excellent biography of Sir Walter Raleigh, the only book of his to attract much notice.

MAPPING VIRGIN COUNTRY

In 1883 he settled at Niton, the most southerly village in the Isle of Wight, where he had often spent his holidays. In the same year he was awarded a Civil List pension of £80, but his literary labours continued. In collaboration with Charles Hole he planned a *Handbook to the Literature of General Biography*, of which the first, and only, part was published at Ventnor in 1885. Here again he was mapping virgin country, and this rare little pamphlet contains many sound observations on the biographical art.

Edwards's chief work at Niton was the second, revised edition of the *Memoirs of Libraries*, which soon landed him in financial difficulties. The first edition was still in print and the publishers were strongly opposed to the publication of a second. But Edwards was determined, and made arrangements to publish it himself. The printing was creditably done for him at Newport, near by, by the County Press. The book was printed sheet by sheet, as it was written, commencing with the preface in which the author regretted "the circumstances of personal penury" which had hindered the work; these "circumstances" brought it, unfinished, to a complete standstill in January, 1885.

DRIVEN FROM HIS LODGINGS

Edwards's last days were most unhappy. In July, 1885, being in debt, he was forced to leave his lodgings at the Undersliff, but was kindly befriended by the Rev. John Harrison, the Baptist minister of Niton. He stayed at the manse six months. One day in November, in a fit of melancholy distraction at a bill which could not be settled, he wandered away on the downs and was missing three days. He was found at last in the ancient monastic lighthouse (pharos) which stands on St. Catherine's Down. The starvation and exposure he had experienced brought about his death. He was buried quietly in an unmarked grave in Niton churchyard.

"Long may librarians live and flourish!" said Augustine Birrell, but added, "Yet will they do well to remember that books are not everything." To Edwards, despite his lifelong devotion to books, this caution would have been unnecessary. Edward on the border of his bookplate were the names of those things in life which to him were the most important: they were "Prayer and Worship," "Rustic Quiet," "Friendship," and "Books."

On a cold, grey day in February, 1902, in the presence of Dr. Richard Garnett and several other famous librarians, the existing monument to Edward Edwards in Niton churchyard was unveiled. The inscription reads:—

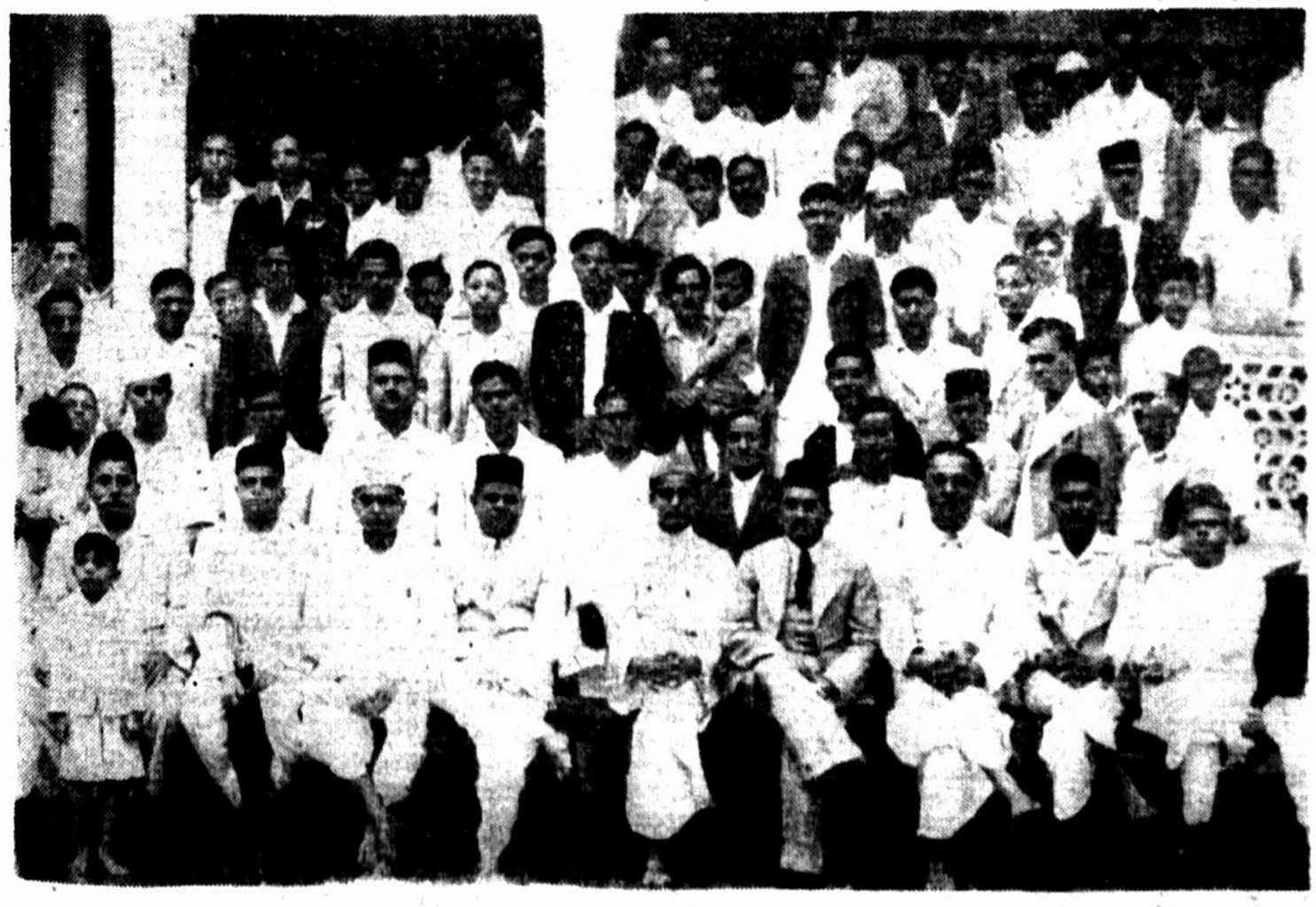
CINIS NON FINIS

In memory of Edward Edwards, Born in London 14 Dec. 1812. Died at Niton 7 Feb. 1886. Man of letters and founder (with William Ewart and Joseph Brotherton) of Municipal Public Libraries.

Jones and his wife were attending the ship's concert during a luxury cruise. Parts of it were excellent but there was one singer whose voice, like her figure, had certainly seen better days.

"You know," said Jones, "it's a terrible thing when a great singer begins to realize she is losing her voice."

"It's much more terrible," said his wife, dryly, "when she doesn't realize it!"



The annual gathering of the [illegible] Sangha, Bombay, was held on July 24th. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, (seated in centre of front row), presided on the occasion.

STORIES WITH LESSONS

NO MORE TEMPLES BUT HOMES — AMERICA BREAKING SOCIAL BARRIERS — ROOSEVELT'S CHILDREN STUDY WITH POOR — SCHOOL FOR HONORARY MAGISTRATES — GANDHIJI TO TEACH — ROADS FROM SUGAR CANE—HOW FOREIGN FILMS ROB US—EIGHTY LAKHS PROFIT FOR ONE FILM COMPANY — SAVE INNOCENT LIVES — BUSES RUN ON CHARCOAL.

LONDON, July 18.

(BY CHAMAN LAL.)

Our rich philanthropists who waste millions on building temples should learn a lesson from the following advice given by a London paper which says. "Build flats (homes) for the poor rather than churches." The advice applies equally to India, where one city has 4,000 temples, but no decent place for millions who visit it every year and eat standing on the streets.

The Bishop of London proposes to erect 25 churches in his diocese. It has been suggested that if these sites were used for the erection of 35 blocks of flats for old age pensioners, the result would be a good deal more satisfactory. The wretched sum allowed by the Government as an old age pension forces most pensioners to be dependent on their relations, and such a sanctuary for old age would be an enormous benefit. Moreover, hundreds and hundreds of churches are almost empty every Sunday and hardly used on other days. Whereas one could be quite certain that such blocks of flats would be full to capacity.

Let some philanthropist in India give a lead by building flats for the poor. Let them charge a nominal rent of eight annas a month. The flats should have a common recreation-hall a swimming pool, a co-operative shop, and a park.

Rich And Poor Together

America the richest country in the world, has resolved to break social barriers between the rich and the poor, says Miss Viola Caldwell, teacher of President Roosevelt's grand-children. She is not a private tutor; she teaches in an elementary school. There the President's grand-children, taken to school every day, play with children from some of the city's poorest homes—and enjoy themselves hugely. She says: "This is a part of America's new educational idea to break down social distinctions.

Schools For Honorary Magistrates

The vagaries of our honorary magistrates in India are too well known and need no mention. England too has her honorary magistrates, called Justices of the Peace (J. P. in brief). We have some of them in Bombay. Now England proposes to send them to school.

That all J. P.'s should be compelled to attend school to receive instructions in their duties is to be suggested to the 'Attorney-General' in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Mr. de la Bere, the Conservative M. P. who is making the proposal, believes that too many of the J. P.'s now sitting on the bench know nothing about their work. He suggests that J. P.'s should be compelled to meet from time to time to hear lectures on law. He also proposes that an undertaking to attend such lectures should be made a condition of all future appointments to the Bench.

Gandhiji To Teach

Let the Congress Governments take up the idea before the British Parliament can decide. It would be nice if Mahatma Gandhi, an ex-Barrister, Sardar Patel (retired lawyer), Pandit Nehru, (a former Barrister) Bhulabhai Desai and Rajagopalacharya could spare a few hours every session to teach justice to the new honorary magistrates. That is the best way to bring Ram Rajya of Gandhiji's dream. But I am afraid nobody will take up the free advice of a soldier.

Roads From Sugar Cane

The following information about the modern uses of sugar cane may be of some use to our Road Committee of Central Government and P. W. D. of Provincial Governments.

Thousands of tons of crushed sugar cane are being used all over the world in the construction of concrete roads. A new factory near London has just begun large-scale production of this strange road material. It is made from the fibre of crushed sugar cane after the sugar has been extracted. Mixed with asphaltic oils, it serves as a jointing material between the slabs of concrete. Concrete, like steel rails on a railway line, must be allowed to expand and contract with the weather.

The special quality claimed by sugar cane material is that it is like a concertina—will squeeze up when the concrete expands on hot summer days, and spread out on cold days, always keeping the gaps properly filled. A three years' test was completed a few months ago, and the material is now being used by the Ministry of Transport in new trunk road schemes. It is also being used in some of the new concrete coast protection works on the East Coast. Sugar cane fibre, once a waste product, is now in enormous demand for the construction of synthetic materials, chiefly synthetic board, of which millions of feet are turned out every year. This board insulates against heat and cold, and absorbs noise.

It is being widely used in cinemas because of its acoustic properties. Notable examples of use are in the ceiling of the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool, and in both walls and ceiling of the Court Room of the Southport Town Hall. Fuller details and practical experience can be had by sending talented persons to Hawai Islands and Formosa, where these experiments have proved very successful.

How Films Rob Us

Imagine how much foreign films must be taking every year from the pockets of cinema-goers in India, a country of 350 million people.

One British film concern alone has reaped a profit of 80 lakhs rupees during a year. (How much came from India?) Gaumont-British, the £6,250,000 cinema combine headed by Mr. Isidore Ostrer, announced profits last night of £633,700 against £561,701 in the previous year. Why do our film companies fail? Let us patronise Indian concerns.

Britain is carrying out a determined plan to persuade people to patronise British films, though they are generally inferior to Hollywood productions and the English people do not like most of the English films, yet they can't help visiting them because Cinema programmes are planned that way. Let us take some steps to save our infant film industry.

Buses Run On Charcoal

Tokio, short of petrol, is said to be contemplating running buses on charcoal. It would be more accurate to say that buses will be run on producer gas made by passing steam and air through heated charcoal. Producer gas can also be made by using coke or anthracite. It consists largely of nitrogen, which is useless for fuel purposes, and such gases as carbon monoxide.

Cost of running vehicles on producer gas is much cheaper than on petrol, but the apparatus is cumbersome and suitable only for farm tractors and heavy vehicles. This method is widely used in France. Why can't we use charcoal for our ever increasing number of buses? This will mean saving millions now spent on petrol from foreign lands, and cheaper fares for poor people, since the cost of running buses would go down.

Million Women Warriors

(Continued From Page 15)

low as a half. In any case, she was shocked to find general acceptance of a standard rate for women of round about thirty shillings a week.

As to the statement that in industry women are taking men's jobs, Miss Godwin said it was impossible to substantiate it. In recent years, there had been a drop in the volume of employment in the heavy industries and an increase in the volume in the lighter industries, and the increase had been more for women than for men. In those industries that took women it was easier for women to find employment than men, not because the employers wanted to employ women, but because it was cheaper for them to do so. It would be seen that the trade unions had an enormous task in their endeavour to raise the standard of women's wages—to get for them equal pay with men. "We have to get away from the idea of a 'woman's job' and regard the job as a job of work and fix a rate for it. If we do that we shall be beginning to see a way out of our problem."

Miss Lily Thomas (National Union of General and Municipal Workers) pointed out that the cotton trade set an example to other industries in the matter of equal pay for women. In a good part of that trade wages were fixed on a definite price list, and women doing the same kind of work got the same wages as men.

Miss A. B. Horan said the ultimate aim of trade union women was the complete economic independence of women in industry: the payment to them of a wage, which would enable them to maintain that standard of living which men claimed as a right. Girls in industry to-day who had that standard of living only had it because they were members of families of which other members were working. Women were employed in industry not because they did the work as well as or better than men, but only because they did it more cheaply.

FEELING THE PINCH

The following advertisement is noted by the Reuter as appearing in Yokohama newspaper:—

To Our Respectful Master:

We venture to ask your sympathetic understanding on the rather embarrassing situation in which we are placed.

As a matter of fact, the prices of daily commodities have remarkably advanced and so are our living expenses; it therefore becomes extremely hard for all of us who depend on a fixed monthly salary to manage our livelihood.

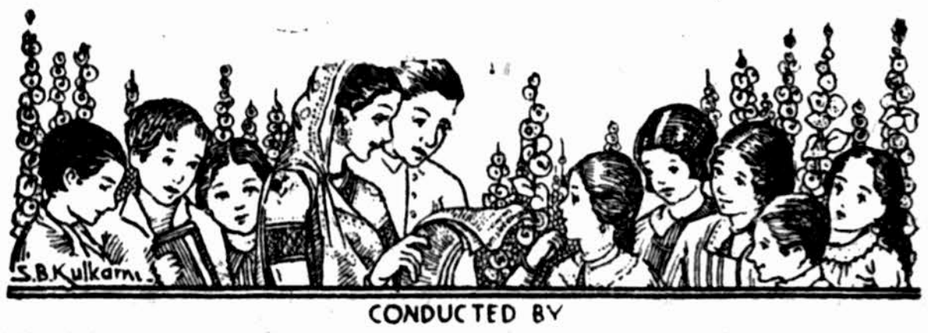
We all know that your household expenses as well as other expenditures have greatly increased, but we are compelled to ask your special favour in easing the life of your servants so that they will appreciate your sympathy and will be devoted to your family more faithfully than ever.

The Japan Cooks' Club (Organisation of Servants Employed by Foreign Households).

Yokohama.

And thus the poor cooks, as well as their masters, must bear the burden of an aggressive and inglorious war.—"Manchester Guardian".

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week we celebrated Lokmanya Tilak's Anniversary. You know, he is our great national hero. And it was he who first uttered the words "Swaraj is our birthright."

To have that Swaraj, what are we going to do? Well, we have Congress Government these days in majority of the provinces of our country, and we feel as if we have got so much freedom already . . . . No doubt, we are able to breathe more freely than otherwise.

But "Purna Swaraj." Complete Independence is yet to be achieved. And we as true sons of our motherland must play our part well to achieve our goal. Mother doesn't expect us to do very big things for us—If at this age, we take a vow of Swadeshi, perhaps that is quite enough!

So I hope all of you will do your best to put on khaddar and to use Swadeshi articles as much as possible. Let me know from you, if you have any difficulties in the way, and I shall try my best to solve them and prove helpful to the best of my ability.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 7th to 13th August, 1938:—

1. Sis. Sushila Sampat
2. Bro. Hanshraj Mehta
3. Sis. Hilda Pereira
4. Bro. Mithoo Gocal
5. Sis. Hanshuka Nilkanth.
6. Bro. Kannu Kapadia
7. Sis. Aloo Gandhi
8. Bro. Bal Krishna Puri
9. Sis. Pushpa Mhatre
10. Bro. Madhukar Rege.

ALWAYS ON THE GO.

(By Laura Gray)

"Mother, can I go to the show?" This was a doleful wail from a ten-year-old, standing outside the screen door of the living-room where his mother was entertaining a friend.

"Why, Tom, you were there only last night!" Mrs. Robbins protested.

"Well, there's nothing else to do. Art's away, Bill's gone to town, and—"

"No, you can't go to the pictures to-day. But here's a nickel; ride your bicycle down to the store and buy some candy."

"Thank you, Mother; but that's not much fun!" The boy pocketed his money and stumbled out.

The mother sighed. "I just don't know what to do with—"

"Mummy, may I go over to Mary's to play?" An eight-year-old girl appeared in the doorway. Her voice was fretful and her manner discontented.

"Why can't you stay at home sometimes? You're always on the go. But anything for peace!" The mother waved the child out.

"Mummy," came the small voice from six-year-old Jane, "I want something to eat."

"Nonsense, you've just had your dinner!"

"But I want bread and jam!"

"Go and get it then!" with exasperation. The woman turned to her guest, "I never know what to do with the children during vacation," she said." They wear themselves and me out with rushing around. They're growing thin, too. How do you manage?"

"Except on special occasions, I insist that my children spend several hours of the morning and quite a good deal of the afternoon in doing things quietly at home—reading, painting, carpentering, sewing, collecting stamps or anything else of that kind that they choose."

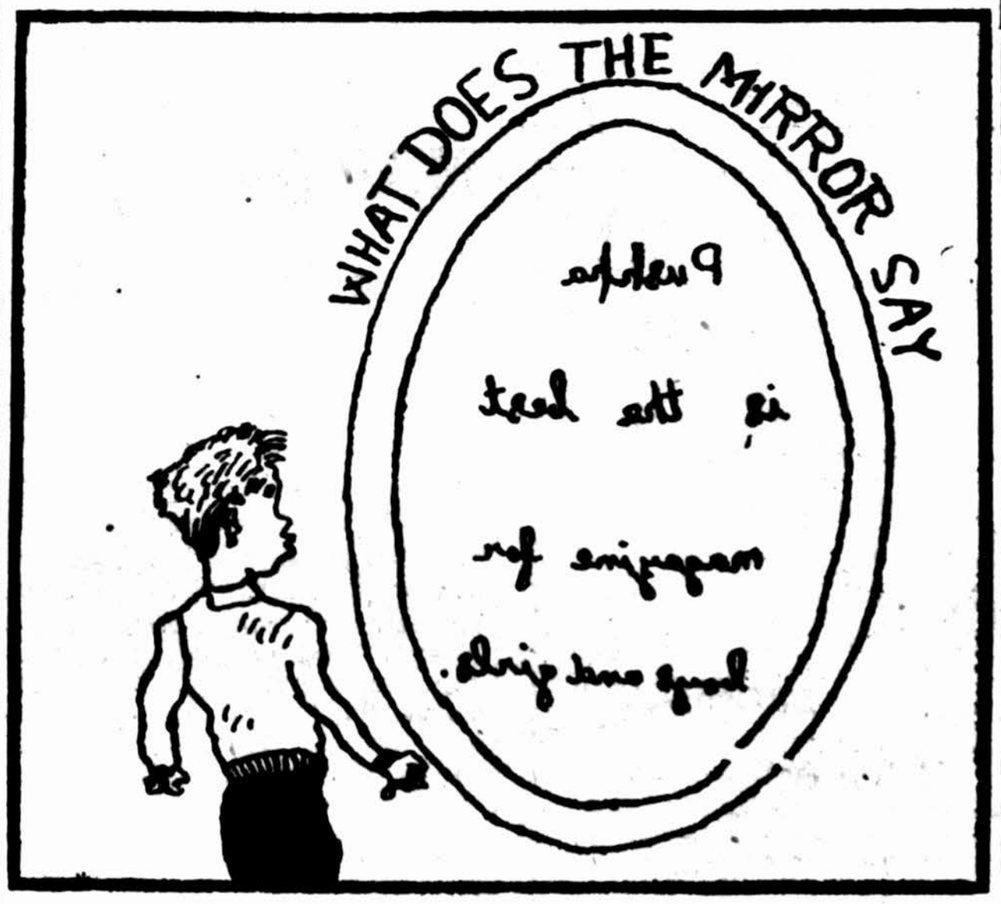
"But how do you manage to keep them at this sort of work? My three were all settled to shell peas this morning when two little friends came along, and all interest in pea-shelling vanished."

"Friends who come to see my children must join in their activities—if they wish to stay. Most of the boys and girls near us know our habits now. Mine look forward to these quiet busy hours, and their hobbies seem to follow them through the day, adding interest to life. I spend time and thought over the children's hobbies. I love to."

Many people have what might be termed "rushitis." Every free moment not used in going somewhere, or in being entertained, is considered lost. Some never learn the pleasure and benefit of being quiet, of entertaining themselves. But children can be taught this, and when grown, will find the habit a priceless possession.

A child begging to eat in order to deaden ennui is really pathetic. Continuous restlessness is usually caused by an individual's effort to escape from an inborn force or urge that would find much greater satisfaction in quiet achievement than in mad excitement, had early experiences formed the habit.

It is pitiable indeed to see men and women with no resources within themselves. To these a day alone is misery. And the world has many of these dependent people. This restless state of mind could, to a great extent, have been prevented had they learned in childhood how to use and enjoy quiet times, both alone and with others.



Hold this picture near the mirror to read what is written — (Drawn by Bro. Kishinchand Nathumal)

* * * *

WITH CHAMAR CHILDREN.

(By Rajkumari Malhotra).

All of a sudden our principal, Miss Naidu thought that she must take the girls out to a mango party. She had some other work also on that day (Sunday), so she asked me whether I would like to come with them or to go on a picnic with 'Chamar' children—and show them some nice places. I decided to go with those children instead of going to the mango party.

Miss Naidu told all the girls to get up early that day and get ready soon, because usually we get up late on Sundays All the girls jumped from their chairs with joy. Sunday came—I got up but saw that it was yet too early for a lazy girl like me. I again went to my bed and slept After a while I heard somebody calling out. I was frightened to hear her. It was Jija, our Matron whom we fear so much that if we see her coming we simply run so that she might not be able to give us a scolding.

I sat up and began reading a story book. When she called again I replied so well that she did not think that I had been sleeping. She asked me. "What are you doing upstairs so early in the morning?" I told her that I was studying. She said. "Come and take your bath first because you have to go with other people and if they come and see you thus they will think you to be lazy."

I was very surprised to see her talk so gently. I descended and got ready in ten minutes. I had made puries, sweets and biscuits ready the previous night so I had no trouble. At six all the girls went with Miss Naidu to enjoy themselves leaving me to enjoy myself with those poor children.

When our bus was ready myself, Mr. Dear and two other ladies got into it. We went to the village and picked up the children and started for Kutub. On the way we taught them some girl guide songs, because I know only these or film songs. Really, it was wonderful that children of four and five learned them so soon.

We reached Kutub. We distributed some biscuits and sweets and then took some children up the minar and left some down. After half an hour we descended. We played some games, and then bought some post cards and wrote letters to Miss Naidu and others to say that we had reached Kutub safely and that we hoped they were enjoying themselves too.

Then we went to see Hans Kohas and after ten minutes we were at Saftar Jangh. We took a snap of some children there and

(Continued On Page 50)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Three Happy Girls
(Photo by Jagmohan Kora).

Three Innocent Faces.
(Photo by Harnam Motwane.)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (Continued)

RATIONALISM

(Continued From Page 11)

With their expansion and their present geographical distribution. The object of this work is to train the Rationalist into an orderly and systematic way of thinking in the light of the modern sciences in order to dispel the confusion that mysticism has created in the minds of the people.

Mr. Chandra Chakraberty quite rightly thinks that it is impossible to become a thorough and well informed Rationalist unless one has a good grounding of the principles of modern science.

It is only by a clear understanding of the facts of Nature that one can arrive at a proper estimate of what life is, what man is and his proper place in the scheme of things. Mr. Chakraberty rightly thinks that a sound knowledge of science only can dispel the mystical delusions that cloud the visions of people and make them the victims of all sorts of superstitions which they cherish as their most valuable "spiritual" possessions. The chapters on Education and the Freedom of the Mind are particularly interesting and informative.

COMPANY LAW

LECTURES ON COMPANY LAW by Shantilal M. Shah. Barrister-at-Law. (PP. XVI. 425). The first edition of this book was published in 1933. The second edition, published in 1937, was soon exhausted and the author has now brought out a third edition, after revising the earlier edition and incorporating therein the case—law, both Indian and English, upto 30th April 1938. The principle of company formation has a great future before it in India. It is a powerful weapon which is capable of good and also of very bad use. The case-law is growing almost daily. It is desirable that proper and accurate knowledge of this branch of the law should be spread as wide as possible. The book under review will help a great deal towards achieving that objective. The author has clearly and briefly explained every important feature of company formation, management and winding up. The lectures are followed by the full text of The Indian Companies Act as modified upto February 1938. The man of business and the student will not turn to this book in vain for enlightenment on any of the provisions contained in the Indian Companies Act.

N. H. P.

GUJERATI BOOKS

PASHCHIMNA DESHONI KELAVANI. Parts I and II Translated by G. G. Vidwans, Bhavnagar, Price Rs. 2|8.

"Education in Western Countries" is a book written by Dr. G. S. Khair with a forword by the Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar. It is translated into Gujarati by Mr. Vidwans of the Dakshinamurti Vidyarthi Bhuvan of Bhavnagar. Dr. Khair visited America, Russia, England, Germany, Italy and France with a view to study the educational methods of each of the countries and apply suitable parts of the same to the educational methods followed in this country. The result is a very thoughtful and considered book which deals extensively and in detail with the various aspects of the problem and shows where we have blundered and are still blundering. Macaulay's Policy has had its trial and has been found wanting. The barrenness of good results flowing from it is recognised, and various attempts are being made to renew it. One of such attempts is Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha Scheme. In the application of it, the views expressed by Dr. Khair should prove of great use and a valuable asset. The D. M. Prakashan Mandir deserves to be congratulated for publishing the book.

K.

LETTERS TO SUSHILA (1) by Gijubhai, Bhavnagar, price As. 5.

Sushila is one of the daughters of Gijubhai, the well-known expert of juvenile education. She is learning painting and dancing at Shantiniketan and in order to see that she does not feel lonely there, he has created in the weekly letters sent to her an atmosphere of home-life by narrating everyday incidents in the home life by her, such as the changing condition of the kitchen and fruit gardens, of the dogs and the birds left behind her, of the activities of her little sisters and brothers, of their daily food and so on. The descriptions of their daily life are vivid and such as would undoubtedly please children.

K.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

KHATIM-UN-NABIYIN. By Ibrahim Al-Imadi, teacher, Ismail Beg Muhammad High School, Bombay. Pp. 204. 7" x 5". Paper cover. Annas 10.

It is really gratifying to see that the theology teacher of a newly started Muslim institution has produced a very scholarly book on the life and teachings of the holy Prophet of Islam. The author's earnestness is apparent from the style in which he presents the facts to his readers and there is no doubt that it is as simple and elevating as it is refreshing. The incidents reproduced in this work are all authentic and have been culled from the various reliable works on Islam, the Quran forming the general background. The book has been written with an eye on the failings of the present-day Musalmans for every now and then they have been reminded to reform themselves and to exert themselves with the purpose of reaching the same level as was reached by the early followers of Islam. It deserves to be placed in the hands of every young Muslim so that he or she may mould his or her character in accordance with the dynamic teachings of Islam.

Dr. Bazl-ur-Rehman contributes a suitable introduction.

The book is dedicated to Mr. Abu Bakr Abdur Rahman Beg Muhammad. The general get and printing are all that can be desired.

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No 1

MOSCOW CATHEDRAL CLOSED

Crusade Against Religion Tells

The latest move in the campaign against the remnants of the Orthodox Church which has been increasing in intensity for more than a year resulting in the arrests of many of the highest Church dignitaries as "Fascist agents" or "counter-revolutionary plotters" and probably the execution of a number of them, occurerd on July 1, when the Soviet authorities compelled the closing of the last cathedral of the "old" Orthodox Church in Moscow, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The building has been known in recent years as the Dorogomilovsky Sabor, the latter word meaning "cathedral", but previously, when the pre-revolutionary cathedrals were still standing and open, it was only considered a church. It had the misfortune to be situated on the wide thoroughfare leading to the south-western suburbs of Moscow, where Josef Stalin, Marshal Voroshiloff, and a number of other high officials have their secluded country homes. Along this best-paved highway of the Soviet Union, which has "militiamen" stationed on it at intervals never out of each other's sight, high-powered, bullet-proof motor-cars sweep back and forth daily, carrying the proletarian leaders and their escorts of guards. Even at 60 miles an hour they could not have failed completely to observe the crowds of the faithful trying to push their way into the incommodious "cathedral" on Church holidays.

Reflections on the progress of the anti-religious campaign after 20 years of "militant godlessness" might have been stirred by occasional glimpses of the numbers of young people mingling in these crowds. I attended the Russian Christmas Eve (January 6) and the Russian Easter services at the Dorogomilovsky Sabor this year and found the church packed with worshippers, including many young enough to have passed through the Soviet schools. There were more men than women. On both occasions many people stood outside, trying to enter, the first time in bitter cold and heavy snow and at Easter in pouring rain. These people now must try to find one of the few small churches to crowd into or else cross to the opposite side of Moscow to the Yelokhovskaya Church, the only large one still open for the "old" Orthodox Church. There are now only about twenty churches, including those of the so-called "Living Church," which broke away in the early nineteen-twenties to seek compromise with the Soviet regime, still functioning in Moscow, out of about 450 existing at the time of the Revolution.

The Dorogomilovsky Sabor was the seat of the Metropolitan Sergei, who also has been officiating at the Yelokhovskaya Church. Since his election as acting Patriarch the Metropolitan has tried to avoid antagonishing the Soviet authorities in an effort to win a securer place for the Church. The relentlessness of the current campaign suggests that this has availed him little. Rumours current in Moscow that he had been arrested or threatened with arrest have possibly arisen from the appearance of attacks on him in the press. These attacks may have been a preliminary to the closing of the cathedral. The reports of his arrest at least were premature, for I saw him officiating at the Sunday vesper service on July 10 at the Yelokhovskaya Church, his white mitred hat-crowning his venerable white locks a serene look on the white-bearded face. The worshippers were clustered closely about him.

INDIA'S ANCIEN T UNIVERSITIES

almost lyrical as he dictates to his disciple.

Numerous bronze and stone images have been found at Nalanda, in such a variety of shapes that the question arises what part had they in the university's curriculum. Theology was a compulsory subject, mainly that of the Mahayana Buddhism. This inculcated the worship of images and there have been unearthed images of Buddha, of Boddhisattvas, of Hariti and Tara; Tantric images and those of Puranic deities—an eloquent testimony to the people's catholicity in religious matters during later mediaeval times.

Before entering the university the scholar had studied much more than the modern school-boy. Twelve years was the normal time for a university course and a knowledge of Sanskrit was essential. The instruction was tutorial, though lectures were sometimes given. Difficult passages were explained by the teacher, in return the student helped in domestic and religious duties. Apparently no fees were charged, service being the vehicle of payment. But when the course was finished a present might pass from the pupil to his preceptor. Corporal punishment did not exist; expulsion from the university and the consequent lasting disgrace being the greatest punishment inflicted.

As in European houses of learning the merits of the student were judged by his skill in argument and a knowledge of the subject made him master. In the long hall, dimly lighted, discussion went on from dawn till sunset. Often turbulence and strife stirred the throng but when one of the disputants distinguished himself he was mounted on an elephant gorgeously decorated and the admiring, shouting crowd conducted him to the gate of the 'vihara.'

Students From Distant Countries

Streams of students from China. Tibet and Korea made their way by Northern and Southern routes to Nalanda. Truly it was an International University, an old foundation quickened into

(Continued From Page 7.)

new life by new teaching Men of different climates, habits and languages were drawn into the noble life of the place and lived in amity and peace, in ardour for knowledge in mystical piety. But when, in the thirteenth century, destruction overwhelmed Nalanda its sons fled never to return.

A century later and a thousand miles away another house of learning came into being. Knowledge has always been duly recognised in India. Her kings and her rich men have delighted to honour men of learning and the common folk have spread their fame abroad. Even such a monarch as Ala-ud-din Khilji, of whom it was said that he shed more innocent blood than Pharaoh, and who was apparently quite indifferent to scholarship, yet gladly welcomed men of letters to his court.

Ala-ud-din's fame as an architect rests on the building of Siri, the second of the seven cities of old Delhi. This with its Palace of a Thousand Pillars has practically vanished, but there still remains, to delight visitors, the tank once part of the city. First it was called Hauz Alai, after its royal builder, but. though enclosed by strong walls, it yet fell into decay to be repaired by a greater builder, Firoz Shah Tughlaq, fifty years later.

Hauz Khas

In the Fatuhat-i-Firoz Shahi the record of the reconstruction runs: "The Hauz Alai, which had been filled up and in which people carried on cultivation, dug wells and sold the water thereof, was after a generation excavated by me so that the great tank might be filled with water from year to year." And henceforth its name was Hauz Khas.

It was in those days, as in the Moghul times the custom for kings and noblemen to construct in their life-times the mausolea where they hoped to take their final rest. The Mughals placed their tombs in extensive gardens; often the central 'baradari' served as a summer-house during the owner's life-time, and on his death became his tomb; and the garden was then devoted to religious purposes. In earlier times every mausoleum was provided with a mosque and endowed by the founder with the means of maintaining men of learning to read the Koran over the grave of the deceased in his chapel and as long as the endowment lasted the tomb continued to be at the same time a college. And so pious a monarch with such a passion for architecture caused his tomb and his college to be built on the banks of the tank—Hauz Khas.

Rising prominently above the other buildings the tomb is a noble epitome of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. The exterior is plain, with slightly battering walls, finely proportioned and surmounted by a depressed, pale dome springing from a low, octagonal drum which forms a perfectly symmetrical and effective feature of the group of buildings. The interior still has a certain amount of coloured decoration, fragments of the repairs executed by Sikandar Lodi in the sixteenth century. But without these embellishments its simple dignity strikes one as well deserving of admiration.

Four inscribed graves lie under the dome, three are of marble, the fourth near the door of rubble and plaster. Two of the marble graves are ascribed to the son and grandson of Firoz Shah, therefore a process of elimination would indicate that the central grave is that of the great emperor.

The College

Adjacent to the tomb is the college. Narrow arched openings in the side walls of the north and west recesses give entrance to the college buildings, branching north and west. It is easy to picture as the light begins to fade priestly figures gliding through the apertures to read in solemnity the Koran over their benefactor's resting place. Night and morning prayers were intoned over the grave and in the chapel at other stated periods. The remaining hours were given to the instruction of the youths who had gathered for that purpose. As in Gupta times no fee was exacted though gifts, in kind or in money, could be presented.

Originally the college consisted of a range of double-storeyed buildings extending from the tomb north and west. It was constructed of rubble and dressed stone and most of the buildings are in ruin, marked only by fragments of walls and arches. Two chambers, alone remain to show what accommodation there was for scholars and teachers. They stand next to the tomb and are double-storeyed with arched dalans and projecting windows on the tank-side.

In 1388 Firoz Shah died. In 1398 Timur-i-Lang, the Turk, invaded India and winning an easy victory over Mahmud Tughlaq at Panipat, occupied Delhi and encamped at Hauz Khas. His historian gives us an account of the lake as it then was:—"Hauz Khas is a lake constructed by Firoz Shah and so large that an arrow cannot be shot from one side to another. It is filled by rain-water in the rainy season and all the people of Delhi obtain water from it all the year round." One wonders how many, rather how few inhabitants Delhi held if so small a lake could suffice as a water supply for all, all the year round. But Timur's historian, perhaps, only saw the pitiful remnant after the greatest slaughter of Delhi's citizens.

In 1526 a greater man and monarch, Babur fought and won another battle at Panipat and likewise moved on to Delhi. Ardent lover of new sights that he was, his few moments of ease were spent in visiting the buildings outside the city. The setting of Hauz Khas must have delighted him, but, unlike his usual custom, he left few details of the place in his memoirs.

With destructive battles and looting armies hovering near it is not surprising that little remains of the most attractive group of buildings that Firoz Shah built. Yet, it is still one of the most pleasing spots in the environs of Delhi and as the shades of evening fall on water, tomb and lawns, the peace of a collegiate and religious life seems to creep around and through ruined colonnades and halls.—N. B. H. in "Indian State Railways Magazine."

Alma Knack Bungles a Broadcast

JUST because Alma Knack happens to be the teacher of the eighth grade is no reason why she should make sarcastic remarks concerning the mathematical ability of her pupils' parents. Alvin's father was governed by the best intentions when he helped his son with the algebra homework, and the mere fact that the text book had different answers than those of Alvin's papa did not justify Miss Knack's remarking that Alvin would get higher marks if he did his homework without his father's help.

The disdainful school mistress would have been more careful of her observations had she known that Alvin's father was none other than the famous Professor Whizz. Miss Alma Knack, hoping to impress the country with her cleverness, had offered to appear before the microphone on the professor's program. As soon as the professor heard that Miss Alma Knack was the teacher of the eighth grade at Public School No. 23, he dipped into his brief case and extracted a problem that he had been saving for just such an emergency.

This problem, shown in the accompanying drawing, is easy enough to be solved in the head, so you can imagine the teacher's chagrin when she could not answer it. You, of course, would have done better. What is the value of X in the given equation?

(For Solution, See Page 56).

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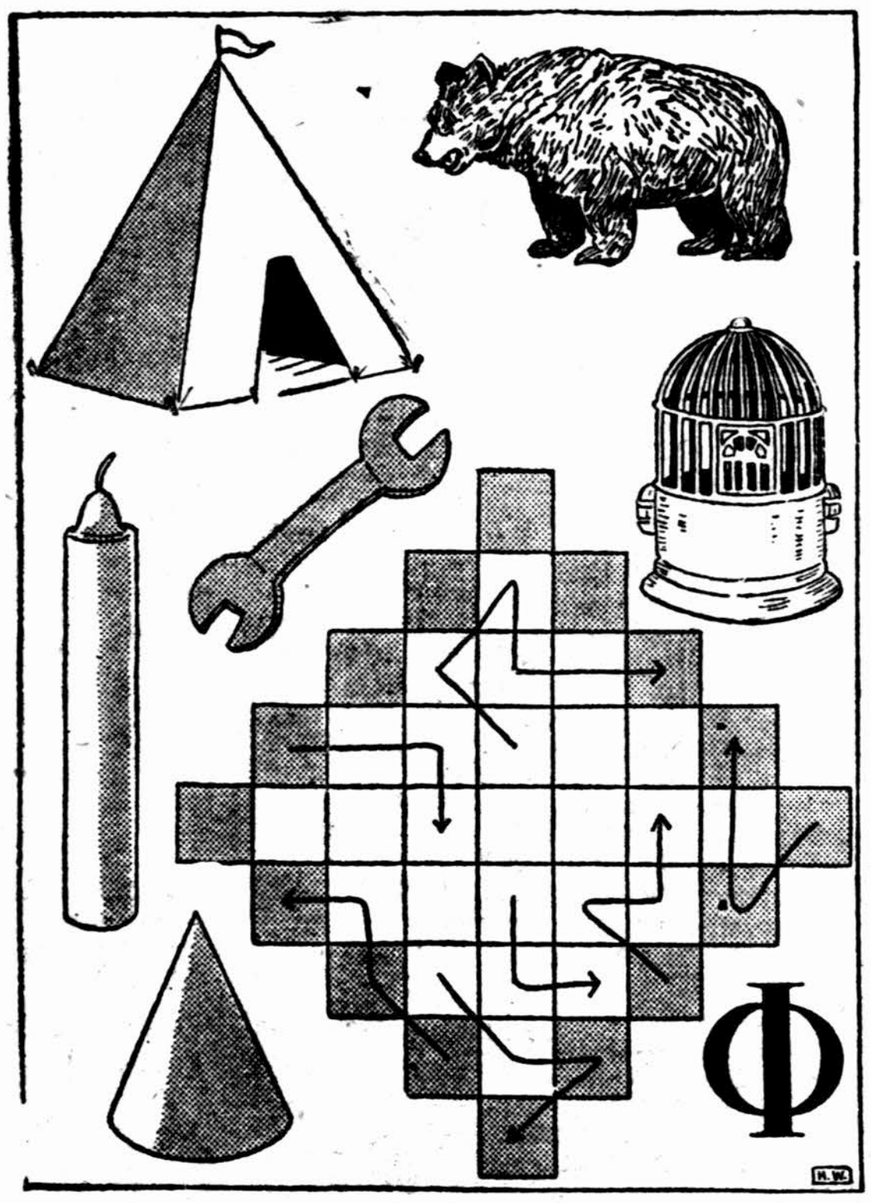
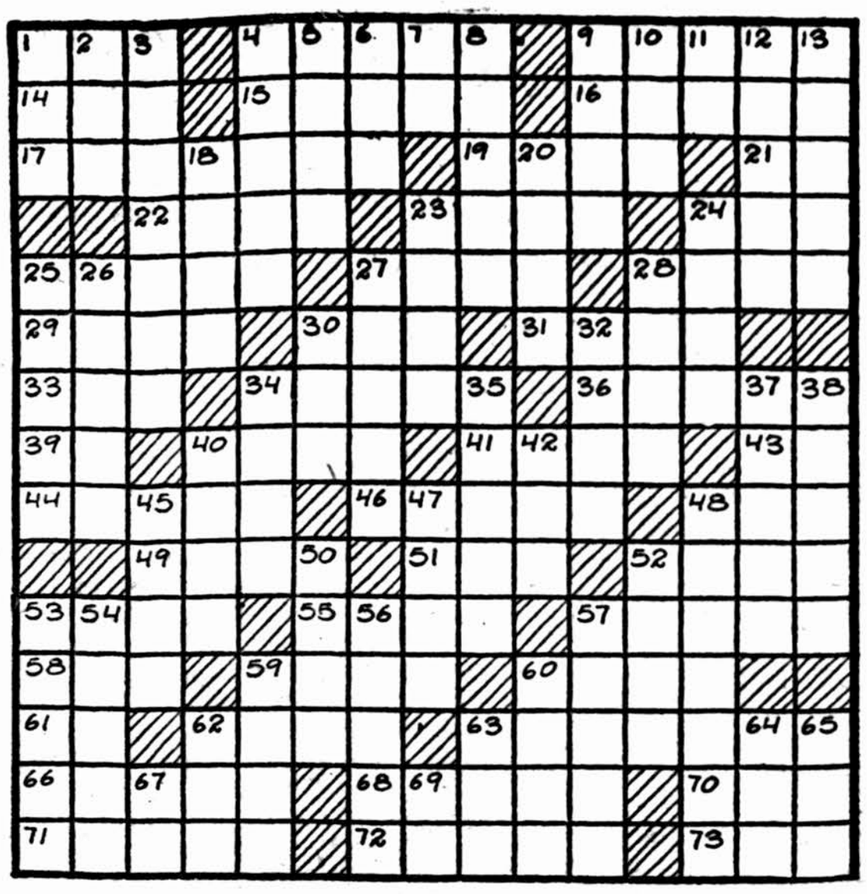


Perimeter Acrostic

THE name of a popular moving picture actress will appear in the shaded cells of this diamond if the horizontal rows of squares are filled with letters spelling the words defined below. As an additional aid to the solver, the names of the pictured objects are to be spelled by following the arrows in the diagram. The particular arrow that belongs to an object is not indicated, as this would make the puzzle too easy. Here are the definitions:

1. Chemical symbol for Uranium.
2. Conjunction.
3. Kitchen utensil.
4. Musical entertainment in which several instruments take part.
5. Slightly swollen.
6. Violent or riotous behavior.
7. Of or relating to moral action.
8. An exclamation of contempt.
9. Fifty.

(For Solution See Page 55).



Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Many times.
4—Student.
9—What is the leading cotton-growing state?
14—What American general was known as "Lighthorse Harry"?
15—Egg-shaped.
16—Pertaining to Ireland.
17—Who became heavyweight champion by knocking out Jess Willard in 1919?
19—What English architect designed St. Paul's Cathedral in London?
21—Symbol for cobalt.
22—Earnest entreaty.
23—Frame on which a coffin rests.
24—Correlative of neither.
25—What was the capital of Italy Under Napoleon?
27—Mail.
28—Fruit of the palm.
29—By day.
30—Guided.
31—Member of a European race.
33—Gaelic sea god.
34—Supply with food.
36—Indo-Iranian.
39—Symbol for tantalum.
40—Sleeveless garment.
41—Orient.
43—Depart.
44—What Pilgrim Father courted for Miles Standish?
46—Peels.
48—Title of respect.
49—In what state is Zion National Park?
51—Gamin.
52—Who is considered the founder of the Dutch school of genre painting?
53—What is the Eternal City?
55—Who is considered the father of English socialism?
57—Thick soup.
58—Candlenut tree.
59—Moved through water.
60—What Chinese dynasty lasted until the Manchu conquest in 1644?
61—Symbol for sodium.
62—Appearance.
63—Hybrid fruit.
66—Seat.
68—Speak monotonously.
70—At this time.
71—City in Saxony.
72—Pleasant.
73—Digit.

VERTICAL

1—Ancient.
2—Charge for professional service.
3—Member of a medieval military order.
4—What was the capital of ancient Poland?
5—Layer of the iris.
6—Compensate.
7—Pronoun.
8—Who is the leader of the C.I.O.?
9—Row of seats.
10—Sea eagle.
11—Greek letter.
12—What English village near Windsor is noted for its race course?
13—Coast.
18—Drama.
20—Immerses.
23—Portend.
24—War vessels.
25—Valetta is the chief town on what island of the Mediterranean?
26—Perfect.
27—What Russian tsar remodeled Russia on a European basis?
28—Short lance.
30—Once around a track
32—Girl.
34—Where was the miracle performed of changing water into wine?
35—French writer and Orientalist.
37—Nimble.
38—Pertaining to Norway.
40—Order of mammals.
42—Find the sum.
45—Russian state council.
47—Newspaper paragraph.
48—What is the missing part of the name of the famous American painter: John Singer ——?
50—Who invented the sewing machine?
52—Suspended.
53—Establishment for rearing cattle.
54—City in Nebraska.
56—Rods.
57—Pertaining to fir trees.
59—Former title.
60—Who wrote "The Magic Mountain"?
62—Unit for measuring wire.
63—Unit of weight.
64—Game at cards.
65—Be indebted to.
67—Indian madder.
69—Symbol for ruthenium.

(For Solution See Page 55)

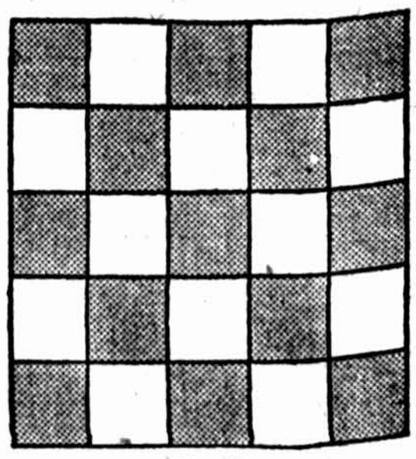
THESE new arrivals in the poultry world have already achieved enough prominence to warrant their pictures appearing in the paper. The photographer obtained the worm's-eye view by posing them on a sheet of glass.

The fledglings suggest an interesting word-change puzzle. Can you change HATCH to CHICK in eleven words? Change one letter at a time, forming a new word at each change, until the word HATCH has been transformed into CHICK.

HATCH
CHICK

Much Discussed but Seldom Seen—the Worm's-Eye View.

(For Solution See Page 55)



Word-Square

"THE carpenter was —— to —— his small son to play in the workshop, —— he might get caught in the ——, or injure himself in some —— way."

Can you fill the blank spaces of the above sentence with five-letter words? The missing words, when arranged in proper order, will form a word square. That is, if you write the five words in the horizontal rows, the same words will appear in the vertical rows.

(For Solution See Page 55.)

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A very henpecked husband reached the end of his patience and, after a final row with his wife, took his bowler hat from the peg in the hall and said, "I'm going."

Four years later he returned, and his wife greeted him: "Where the dickens have you been?"

"Out," he replied, and hung his hat on the same peg.

NO INTERESTING BOYS!

a silly fool, and talk nonsense! Bye-bye everybody!" A wave of a hand, and she was gone.

Her thoughts now were all centred round Soli. How handsome he was! Tall and broad-shouldered. His smile was wonderful. So sunny and friendly. And those dear, black eyes, so full of intelligence. Last month had been paradise. He was amusing. He talked well. He knew how to entertain a girl. Last night had been almost perfect. They had gone to the pictures. He had held her hand all the while. Driving home in his smart sports-car they had not spoken much. The silence was sweet and tender. And then, in her pretty, little suburban garden he had kissed her good-night. She had never imagined that being kissed would be so exhilarating. She had wanted that minute to last for ever. But, her young brother had heard the horn, and knew they were there. He came running down. "Soli, Soli! Do come up and see my new bat. It's a jolly good one, I think. How long do you think I should oil it?" They had both gone up. And that had been the end of that.

He hadn't proposed yet. "But he soon will" Millie had said. "Perhaps," thought Vera, "Perhaps, he'll do it to-day."

She entered the way-side Inn. She meant to treat herself to a gala lunch. Being in love, did not make her lose her healthy appetite. She was conducted to her favourite table.

The big table behind the screen seemed to be occupied. "A big party," thought Vera, "and Parsis. How much, and how loudly they do talk!" She busied herself with her cutlet. After a while there seemed to be comparative quiet behind the screen.

A man's voice asked: "Why didn't kotwal turn up?"

A girl's voice replied: "Oh! Soli was too busy. Packing, you know."

"Packing? What on Earth for?"

"He's off to-morrow, leaving Bombay. Got a job in Calcutta."

"Good one?"

"Very good. I believe he. . ."

Vera heard no more. Soli, her Soli, was going away and he hadn't told her anything. The veal cutlet and the excellent French salad were ignored, while Vera sat there, thinking over this new development. She suddenly thought of the coming evening. "Of course, of course he'll tell me everything after he has proposed." She coloured, and attacked her lunch again. "How stupid to get upset over such a little thing!" She scolded herself.

It was impossible not to listen to the people behind the screen. Someone was saying: "Well, he'll need it all, if he's going to get married!"

"How exciting! When was he engaged? To whom?"

"My dear Freny, don't get so excited. He's not engaged to anybody, as far as I know. But, Vera Vikaji and he have been seen together quite a lot. It does look as if they are going to make a match of it."

"Is this Miss Vikaji an heiress?"

"Vera, an heiress? Gracious! No! When her dear father joins the majority, I don't think, he'll be in a position to leave her anything but his blessings."

"Then, there will be no marriage." Vera wished the silly people would stop discussing Soli. But, they didn't.

"Kotwal is not the sort of chap to marry," the unpleasant voice continued. "He told me himself that he would remain a gay bachelor till he was forty, and then marry a kid of sixteen or seventeen."

"He was joking, most probably." Said Freny.

"Dead earnest, I assure you. He loves his freedom too much. Of course it would be different if he met a girl with lakhs and lakhs.

(Continued From Page 16)

Then marriage would be worthwhile."

"But, dash it all, man! He's been going around with Vera for the last month."

"Well, it would be jolly hard on a fellow, if you expected him to marry every girl he went round with."

"Still, Vera is sweet, and she doesn't deserve such treatment." said another young man impulsively.

The unpleasant voice ignored this. It said: "If you will all promise not to tell, I'll tell you a secret. It is first-hand, and guaranteed absolutely true. Kotwal has met his Lakshapati girl. It is Shirin Tata. He called her the sort of girl a chap wouldn't mind marrying. 'And the tin would come in useful' he added. So, he's going back to Calcutta. He'll meet her, exert his famous charm, and you all know the rest."

"Gosh! What an absolute rotter!" Said a girl.

"Not at all, that's only good policy. Why should a man. . ."

Vera did not wait to hear any more. She paid her bill hastily, and went out.

She wished she hadn't gone in there to-day, and heard all that. Perhaps she ought to have left when she heard them discussing Soli. But her lunch was half finished, and anyway, how was she to know that they were going to say things which would make her so unhappy? Perhaps it was all a pack of lies. Yes, that was it, all lies! But then, she remembered hearing Soli once say: "Marriage is a perfect bore. One gets old before one's time, and loses all the fun in life. So, where's the sense?" He hadn't said anything like that lately, and his eyes grew tender when he looked at her, and last night he had kissed her. Surely, surely that meant something. "Oh! What a fool I am!" She almost shouted. "Building castles in the air! How stupid to think so much of one solitary kiss! And that too in the twentieth century! Why, he must have kissed lots of girls before me."

Her heart began to ache, and her walk became slower. Perhaps he would cancel the evening's appointment. She wished he would. It would be difficult to meet him, and say good-bye without showing her love.

He did not cancel the appointment. He was quite punctual. At exactly five o'clock she heard his cherry voice shouting: "Hullo! Vera. Ready? Come along."

Her heart lept as he took her arm and smiled down at her. She made a great effort, and smiled back. She told herself sternly: "I must be gay to-day. Gay and casual. I won't let him see that he has hurt me." Her determined little chin went up.

They drove in silence for some time, then Vera said: "Lovely scene, don't you think? Those distant hills, and the green fields, and the. . . . ."

"Vera," he interrupted her, "I want to tell you something, something important." He looked at her hopefully.

"Oh! Really?"

"I'm. . . I'm leaving Bombay to-morrow. Before I go, I want to ask you something." Hope springed up in Vera's heart. Those things she had heard in the morning were lies then. But alas! All he asked was: "Didn't you enjoy last month?"

"Oh! Yes." She said, then hastily: "Where are you going?"

"Calcutta."

"Have you been there before?"

"I spent all my childhood there."

They had reached a lovely, shady spot. He stopped the car.

"Is it a nice place?"

"Oh! Yes. Very."

He turned round and was looking at her very queerly. She said, just for the sake of saying something, "I hope you will be happy."

"I'm sure to be. You see, I'm thinking of getting married."

Vera glanced out of the car-window. So, now he was going to tell her all about that wretched girl Shirin Tata! She clenched her hands hard beneath the upper folds of her sari. She forced herself to say in a calm, cool voice. "How interesting! Who's the lucky lady? Don't forget to invite me to the wedding."

He laughed slightly. "I'll certainly invite you. In fact, I'll insist upon your being present. You see, my dear, I don't think any priest, however, unorthodox, would go through the wedding ceremony without the bride being there."

She turned a startled face to him. "I don't understand."

"Hang it all! Vera, why do you act so dense? You are always so sweet and understanding. And yet, why can't you understand, and help a fellow out? Here I am, trying to propose to you for the last twenty minutes, and all you do is to sit in that far corner with a frozen look on your face. It's enough to make a f. . . ."

"Oh! Soli, Soli! Do you mean, you really love me?"

"What else, sweet-heart?"

"Are you quite, quite sure, Soli? I'm not rich or anything like that, so perhaps. . . ."

"You silly sweet, what questions you do ask! Of course I love you. I am perfectly sure."

Her face became radiant and surpassingly beautiful. He took her in his arms, and proceeded to show, in the usual way, how very much he did love her. After a while he asked her: "Have you any doubts now, my sweet?" She nestled closer to him.

"You know, Vera sweet-heart, you haven't yet told me whether you care for me."

"Is there any need to?"

He looked into her beautiful, shining eyes, which just then, were full of love for him. He buried his face in her hair, and whispered softly: "Oh! Vera! My beloved!"

Time passed swiftly. The sun set. Sweet twilight encircled them. Vera said: "We had better go home now, dearest."

"O. K. Sweet, if you say so." He started the car. On the way he asked: "Frankly speaking, Vera, didn't you know days and days before to-day that I loved you?"

She blushed charmingly. "I sometimes thought you did."

"Well, then, why didn't you grasp my meaning quicker to-day?"

She told him all about the things she had heard at lunch-time.

"Oh! Sweet, you believed that of me!"

"It did seem a bit improbable, but the man seemed so sure of his facts."

"Well, his facts, as you call them, were correct enough."

"Soli!"

"I did say things like that once upon a time. Thought they were smart. I was young then, and a great fool. I hadn't met you then, sweet-heart."

"Even then, Soli, you. . . ."

"My dear, all young people are apt to say silly things." He dismissed the subject. Then: "I want to ask you a very, very important question, sweet."

His eyes were twinkling merrily, but she could not see them.

"What is it, dear?"

"Would you consider me an interesting boy?"

"What on earth do you mean, Soli?"

"Well, a very reliable person told me that you would only marry an interesting boy. So, is it any wonder that I am anxious to be considered interesting?"

"How could he? Oh! How could he? I thought Professor Madon was to be trusted."

"He's a sporting old chap. If it hadn't been for him, and his stories about you, I would never have met you. Just think how sad that would have been."

"Oh! do we really owe our meeting to him?"

"Sure, we do!"

The car had entered her pretty, little suburban garden. He stopped the machine. Impulsively, she put her arms round him. She gave him a tender kiss and a tight hug, and said: "Oh! The Darling!"

The hug and the kiss were undoubtedly for her very new fiance. But, the 'darling' was definitely meant for the absent Professor.

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MY ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

were acre after acre of banana palms.

This secluding banana grove was just such a place as I might, at other times, have liked very much. It seemed far away from trouble. The foreman made things comfortable for me. But at sunset many half-breed fruit cutters came in and, resting up from their all-day labours, began drinking raw alcohol made from distilled sugar cane. They argued wildly, fought among themselves, gambled. Sitting in my dim corner I couldn't help but feel that here, far from Devil's Island, I was in the midst, again, of uncongenial people..... of riffraff, of the dregs of human society. The banana workers and the prisoners of French Guiana could have been interchanged and no one would have known the difference. Two men were badly cut in knife fights over the cards, just as they often were, in French guiana. Early in the morning I realized that I had come a long way only to get out of the kettle into the frying pan.

But the Indians who came to the clearing were soft-voiced. They smiled when I talked with them, and seemed very much interested in my butterfiy net. Three of them accompanied me on a hunt in the jungles, and when I caught a giant Morpho they told me, in Spanish, that in their country—in their mountain villages—there were butterflies of even larger size.

They were primitinve, clad only in loin cloth and wore paint, but suddenly I decided that I would much rather stay with them than in the half-breed camp of the noisy, mean-mouthed banana cutters. I kept on walking with them until, on reaching the river, they agreed to take me in their long canoe to the Indian village in the depths of a shallow creek.

Thus began for me a seven-month adventure of sheer tranquillity, peace, and, I suppose, you could even call it happiness. The Kuna and Chakoi Indians are called savages. They have killed many white men. They hate the Spaniards because of their early cruelties and gold thefts. But I passed from one village deeper and deeper into the Indian country, and no one raised a hand against me. The fact that I chased butterflies, that I cared nothing for their gold ornaments, that I was not a 'patrone' accompanied by an armed band looking for slave labour, gave me, uniquely, an open path into the wild Kuna country. The villages became more primitive-looking as I drew deeper and deeper away from the fringe of civilization. Finally after six days of following Kuna trails, being escorted from one village to the other by a dozen or more men, I arrived at the biggest village of the tribe, the village where the chief lived. Here every man, and many women, wore heavy gold ornaments, many of them shaped like small, human skeletons.

The Chief's Amazing Proposition

The Indians talked to me in Spanish, but among themselves they spoke in a guttural tongue of which I understood no word.

The 'cacique' or chief was a very large, tremendously muscular, savage who eyed me coldly when I held out my hand. I had been told that if I wanted to live in any Kuna village I would have to get his permission.

"Are you willing that I live in your city?" I asked. "I would like to do so."

The Indians who accompanied me began talking, and from the expression on their faces I knew that they were giving a friendly report of my behaviour in the other villages. The chief listened to them then asked me to show him my 'momorros'—my butterflies. I

(Continued from Page 3.)

opened the package of dried wings and he gazed at them in amazement. Then he looked up at me and frowned.

"Why do you kill the momorros?" he asked. He said something to a small boy who ran off and returned with a tiny cage made of palm ribs. The chief held up the cage and showed me a little bird held captive behind the woven palm. It was brillantly feathered, almost as iridescent as a Morpho's wings.

"See!" the chief said. "We catch pretty things, too. But we put them in cages. Why don't you catch butterflies alive and put them in cages also!"

I explained to him that Morphos had no value alive. It was only after their blue wings were carefully dried that they became valuable for ornamental purposes. This seemed to amaze him at first. Then he shrugged, talked with many of the village Indians for a few moments and said that I could settle down in the Kuna country as long as my behaviour was satisfactory.

He itemized things I couldn't do: I couldn't walk in the forest alone. I must always be accompained by some man or a youth on my butterfly hunts. I could not dig anywhere for gold; I could not possess gold in any form—or take gold out of the jungle when I left. I could not bathe in the river naked at the same time that the villagers did. I would have to keep away from the river at such a time and take my bath before or afterwards. If I stayed in the village longer than two moons, he said, I must have an Indian wife.

"But a wife is a thing of permanence," I said. "I cannot do that."

"Then you can stay less than two months. A man without a wife is always looking at other men's wives," the 'cacique' grunted. "Do you want to stay home all day and do your own work? Without a good wife how will you have time for catching butterflies?"

A Woman Comes Courting

A soft-eyed woman, barely out of her teens came up and quite coyly gazed at me. She left the group for a moment and then returned with a gourd of rice and a bunch of bananas. When she held them out to me all the Indians began laughing. Children ran up and began laughing also.

"Yes," the 'cacique' said. "This one would be a good woman for you. She is a good worker."

The girl was attractive. In that tribe where women wore only narsow strips of cloth wrapped tightly about their hips it was not hard to pick out many young women who would be able to chop plenty of wood to keep the home fires burning. But there was no sense in my continuing to quibble. I would very probably need someone to keep house for me, and show me how to use purely primitive things.

"By giving you food she agrees to become your wife," the chief said impatiently. "What is your decision?"

"I will take her", I said.

"Good!" the 'cacique' grunted. "Bueno! Bueno!" many of the other natives chimed in.

"Eat some of the food the woman has brought you," the chief said to me. "That is according to custom. That is the public sign that you take her for your wife." I peeled a banana and ate it much to the amusement of the villagers. Then the chief spoke to the girl in his own language. She stood very straight and respectful while she listened. When he had finished she said a

(Continued on page 55)

Although my wife had prepared the ceremonial banquet whenever hunters and chiefs came from outlying villages, she could not cook to please me. Neither could she sew. So I did the cooking and mended clothes while she did the heavy work.

My Escape From Devil's Island

(Continued From Page 54)

few words, turned and started through the crowd of natives, who immediately made room for her.

Indians Give Him A Home

"Follow the woman," the chief said. "She will take you to the house which we give you for a home."

I caught up with her. She walked through the village to a large, thatched dwelling which was raised above the ground on eight-foot posts ,with a notched log stairway leading to the flooring from the ground. The ground under the house was neatly swept. A small dog that stood looking down at us appeared to be well cared for and unusually clean. The girl stopped and stood away from the steps. I stopped also. She shook her head, as though I had done the wrong thing. She pointed to the raised floor and motioned for me to climb up. I was, I must admit, somewhat a creature of confusion because of this sudden and unexpected wife-taking—and I didn't watch where I put my foot. I slipped and fell to the ground. With a merry little laugh she began helping me up. It may well be, for all I know, the first time in the history of the world that a husband was assisted over the threshold of a new home by the bride!

But that incongruity was to continue for days and weeks and months. Whose house it had been I did not know. I could not speak a word to her. She blew on the embers that lay on flat slabs of rock until they caught fire again and then started cooking. She had plenty of wild rice. A leg of venison hung from a rafter. In baskets there were 'casava' roots, sweet potatoes, squash and corn. There was a big gourd of thick sugar syrup. Several bunches of bananas hung under the eaves. It was apparent that I was going to have plenty to eat. But, as I saw in a moment, only if I did the cooking myself. She seemed to think that the way to prepare dinner was just to throw everything she could get her hands on into a big pot and pour water on top.

I stopped her before she could drop five big red-hot peppers into the concoction. I emptied out the pot and decided to cook the dinner myself. The sweet potatoes I put beside some coals to roast. The venison I cut into two steaks, and, stretching them over forked sticks, set them against the coals to broil. Then I put the rice in a small pot to boil.

"You go cut some more wood!" I said with pantomime accompaniment. "I'll do the cooking!"

Many of the village women came up and peeked at me and began giggling. It was a strange sight, to them, to see a man doing his own cooking. I could tell that they were making a big joke of it. They set up so much noise that finally the chief and a dozen or more Kuna hunters came over to see what was going on. The 'cacique,' on finding me bent over the fire, seemed very much disturbed. What is this?" he said. 'Don't the woman work."

"Very eagerly!" I said. "But she doesn't know much about cooking!"

The chief and his men discussed this with apparent amazement. It was a week later that I learned that she was considered the best cook in the entire village; at all the great feasts, when hunters and chiefs came from outlying villages, she had cooked the ceremonial banquet!

But she could not cook to please me; neither could she sew. So I did the cooking and mended clothes while she did all the heavy work.

A Cry From The Jungle

The Kuna Indians are one of the few primitive tribes left in Central America. Although their villages were pillaged repeatedly by the early Spaniards they never bowed under the yoke of the conqueror. Many of them seeking revenge after their settlements had been wrecked by Balboa and Pizarro on their way to Pacific, the Kunas, as well as the San Blas Indians, joined many later English privateer expeditions, notably those of Morgan, against the Caribbean colonies of Spain. And even to-day, had I been a Spaniard, or a Latin American, I never could have won permission to live in Kuna country.

"Nikat-chipu!" a woman's voice called shrilly from the jungle in back of my new home. "Nikat-chipu!" So busy had I been with my cooking that I did not notice my "wife's" disappearance.

"It's your woman!" the chief said. "She is calling for you!"

I left the fire and went toward the calling voice. Twenty paces in the forest I found the girl. She was sitting on the ground holding a bleeding foot in her hands, gripping it with all her might to keep the blood from spurting from an ugly wound. A blood-smeared cutlass lay beside her. Splitting firewood by holding it on end with her toe, as most Indians do, the cutlass had glanced off a hardwood knot and sliced her foot. Hastily I tore a limber vine from near-by bushes and made a tourniquet. Then I picked her up in my arms and staggered back through the forest to my jungle home. The 'cacique' and the other villagers had gone back to their thatched homes. "Nikat-chipu" the girl whimpered nestling her head against my neck. "Nikat-chipu!"

I had no idea what 'Nikat-chipu' meant. But evidently it was the name the Kunas had given me. I suddenly realized, as I carried the injured girl up the steps of our home that here I was, very far away from Devil's Island—far from civilization, far from all worries, punishments, and the need for escape, with a primitive wife with whom I couldn't exchange a single word, whose name I didn't even know!

(Copyright.)

Next Week:—The concluding instalment of Rene Belbenoit's amazing story.

"EAST MEETS WEST"

By A. K. E.

Kipling wrote his famous lines propounding a theory. Counter-theories followed. Endless discussion came in its wake and yet they did not come to any conclusion. Quite like of them: the theorists!

But, if we descend to the life in the street we meet with countless instances where we see the West happily hugging the East. Yes, hugging. You'll also say hugging if you chance to see a Joseph Bhanabhai who has almost become a stale joke in Gujarati. Also I am sure you'll not have to go to Anand (Gujarat) to find a David Devdas or a Moses Madhavji. Old Mr. Joseph could only demonstrate the synthesis by tacking his daddy's name to his own, but our friends in South have gone to the extent of evolving compound names too. I met an Anthonyswamy in Tinnevelly and far down in Ceylon our butler was Ferdenando-pully, apparently a Portuguese—Ceylonese Union. Why in Bombay too it is not rare to see a Rita Mody or a Greta Wadia, of course, none of them have beaten that classic wit from Celestial China, who thought he was Mr. Sneeze in London simply because he happened to be Mr. Ah Choo in China.

The synthesis has not stopped there. It has invaded the domain of dress too. We are so much accustomed to the sight that we see nothing new in a coat and dhoti or a coat and Pyjama, but students at Poona believe in doing radical things, particularly at S.P. College. They don a hat and wear a dhoti and for sound reasons too. I was left cold when one of them confided to me that our climate demanded that curious dress. Dhoti did not hinder ventilation, while the hat protected from the blazing sun. (A tip for civilians at Jacobabad which we hear is notorious for its temperature.) he capital of Gujarat is not to be beaten by the capital of Maharashtra. The folks at Ahmedabad don't mind putting on a perfectly, tailored silk suit. They also don't mind to put on 'chapals' at the same time just to give an eastern touch to the whole setting.

Curzon collar perfect with a tie (even a bow sometimes) crowns a dhoti. You will meet these gentlemen everywhere, even at G. P.O. A Ceylonese. Mahatya's perfect make-up is a sarong-cum-coat-cum-a good sola topee. And in winter I have seen ladies at Malabar Hill wrapping themselves in sports blazer on top of a gorgeous saree. Englishmen also have not escaped. In Kenya they are childishly fond of a Kikuyu-belt Ten shillings a belt is ordinary price. Some have paid twenty and one of them (incidentally he was my chemistry teacher) paid thirty shillings for a fantastic embroidered piece of raw leather.

Dining rooms and kitchens have not remained immune from this onslaught. Shining brass 'thalis' and 'lotas' adorn an ebony dining table. Rice and curry have secured an honourable place on English as well as French menus. And I am sure you'll at once become international minded after you have had a hearty meal of English cold beef, spicy sambusas, 'biriyani' followed by Italian ice-cream, Holland cheese, Brazilian coffee and a good fat Egyptian cigar. Fork and knife have penetrated everywhere (thanks to Japanese-German silver). We at the Hostel were supposed to consume 'dal' and 'roti' with the help of fork and knife. It sounds funny, but it is true.

Last but not the least is a burra-sahib sipping his Chota-peg (Beware! prohibition is come!) or munching his Chota-hazri.

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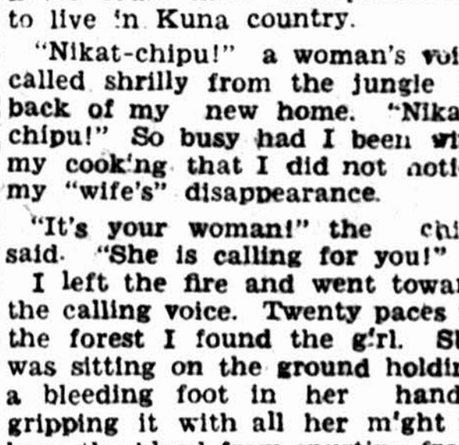
SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

SAFETY-FIRST: In the following description of moves, the squares are indicated by two digit numbers, the first digit representing the number of the vertical row, counting from left to right; and the second digit, the horizontal row, counting from bottom to top: F-54-73; F-54-73; S-38; S-57-38; T-78-86; T-67-86; A-57; E-35-14; Y-44-42-22; R-34-53-61. I remains in the same position.

Bungled Broadcast: Regardless of what value is assigned to C, it is evident that CCC is a multiple of 111. Since C occurs as a factor of the multiplier by which the product CCC is obtained, it follows that AX plus B multiplied by X is equal to 111. This number has two possible multiples, 3 and 37, both of which are primes. As these are the only two factors of 111, three must necessarily be X and AX plus B is ten times three plus seven, or 37.

Perimeter: The actress is Claudette Colbert. The words in the horizontal rows are: U, And, Ladle, Concert, Tumescent, Rampage, Ethic, Boo, L. The names of the objects are: Tent, Bear, Tool, Cake, Candle, Cone and Phi.



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H	A	L	L	E		S	U	N	N	Y		T	O	E

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Word Change: The following are the words used in the change: Hatch, Patch, Parch, Perch, Peach, Peace, Place, Slack, Plack, Slick, Click, Chick.

Word Square: These five words compose the square: Allow, Loath, Lathe, Other, Where.

Hidden Foods: Sugar, bread, butter, mustard, meat, apple, orange, wheat, tangerine, squash.

Farmer's Wheat: He received less than he had loaned.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A woman went to see a doctor. "Doctor," she exclaimed, loudly, bouncing into the room, "I want you to say frankly what's wrong with me."

He surveyed her from head to foot in his best professional manner.

"Madam," he said at length "I,ve just three things to tell you. First, your weight wants reducing by nearly fifty pounds. Secondly, your beauty would be improved by freer use of soap and water. And, thirdly, I'm an artist; the doctor lives on the next floor."

* * * *

"Just what is politics?"

"The art of obtaining money from capital and votes from labor on the pretext of protecting each from the other."

* * * *

"You'll be my little lamb, won't you darling?"

"Yes, if you'll be my shepherd."

"What do you mean?"

"You herd me."

* * * *

Junior—"The harmonica you gave me was the best present I ever got."

Uncle—"I'm glad to hear that."

Junior—"Yes, mother gives me a quarter a week not to play it."

* * * *

"Shall I play the 'The Fairies' Frolic'?"

"No, please don't—I dislike it!"

"Well. then, shall I play 'Woodland Whisperings'?"

"No, please don't—I like it!"

* * *

A patient in a mental home, after having been there for over twenty years was kept under careful observation for a time and finally judged fit for release.

On the morning of his release he was allowed to shave himself. Turning to say something to one of the attendants who happened to be in the room, he accidentally knocked over the shaving mirror, which fell to the ground.

When he tried to go on with his shaving he looked at the blank space where the mirror had been.

"Well, if that isn't just my luck!" he exclaimed. "After twenty years in this place I've been and cut my head aff on the very day I'm going to be let out."

* * *

An artist who was spending a holiday in a small village entered the store and asked if they carried camel hair brushes.

"No. sir we don't," the shopkeeper replied. "Y'see, sir," he added, apologetically, "we never have no call for 'em. No body in these parts seems to keep camels."

* * * *

Girl: "You want me to marry you and you earn only dol. 20 a month?"

Suitor: "Don't worry, dear; a month soon passes when people are in love."

* * *

Charlie: Of course you understand, Martha, that our engagement must be kept secret.

Martha: Oh, yes, dear. I'll be sure and tell everybody that.

* * *

"I'm so afraid Bob's going to be miserably unhappy when I marry."

"You have decided to marry Bob, dear?"

* * * *

She (gushingly): "Will you love me when I'm old?"

He: "Love you? I shall idolize you. I shall worship the ground under your little feet. I shall—er—you're not going to look like your mother, are you?"

* * *

Hubby—"I can't eat this stuff."

Young Bride—"Never mind, dear, I have some lovely recipes for making left-overs."

Hubby—"In that case I'll eat it now."

Prisoner: "Your Worship, I'm terribly sorry I took the money, but, as we all know, the more one gets the more one wants."

Judge: "Well, I'll give you twelve months for a start. Want any more?"

* * * *

Husband: "My dear, you know physicians say that a woman requires more sleep than a man."

Wife (suspiciously): "Well..."

Husband: "Yes, my dear, so may be you'd better not wait up for me tonight!"

* * * *

A young man walked into the outfitting shop and asked if he could have a suit the same as one in the window. The assistant asked him if he would like the one in the window

"Yes," replied the man, "if I can have it second-hand."

"Second-hand; whatever for?"

"Well, that chap in the window has had it on for over three months."

* * *

Jones was recounting to his friend the various incidents that happened at a party.

"Yes," he said. "I kissed Joan while she wasn't looking."

His friend smiled.

"What did she do?" he asked.

"She wouldn't look at me for the rest of the evening," said Jones, happily.

* * *

"Do you know anyone called Imey, sir?" asked the office boy in a confidential manner.

"No—why?" replied his chief.

"Well, a lady wants you on the telephone, and when I asked who was speakin', she said, 'Imey's wife!'"

* * * *

A young actor, obliged to make up as an old man, drew a great number of dark lines all over his face.

While he was adding still more the manager walked in, studied his face for some minutes, and asked, "What are you supposed to be playing—Clapham Junction?"

* * *

Mother: "How did you manage to break that plate, Betty?"

Betty: "Well,. you see, mother, I threw down the cloth and then I found it was in my other hand."

The sweet young thing stepped up to the counter of the chemist's shop and shyly asked to see the proprietor. The chemist came from the back of the shop and asked what he could do for her. The girl blushed.

"I wonder," she said, "whether you would mind reading this letter for me. It's from my fiance and he's a doctor."

* * * *

"Do you see that tall woman with the sharp nose and the vicious-looking eye?" queried Jones.

"Yes," drawled the stranger.

"Well, I've been watching her for quite a while. She's the last woman I'd marry."

The stranger gazed at him with a look of admiration.

"Old chap," he said at length, "I'm one up on you. She's actually the last woman I did marry."

* * * *

"Tobacco brew mixed with soapy water makes an excellent wash for insects," remarked the gardener.

"I don't care—let the little beggars go dirty!" replied his neighbour.

* * *

The tramp had unfolded his tale of woe to a dear old lady.

"You say you were locked in a cage for ten years? Were you in prison, my good man?" she asked.

"No, mum, replied the tramp, sarcastically. "I was a canary."

* * * *

Rastus had sold a horse, and the next day the buyer returned in a state of anger.

"Look here, you old rascal," said the new owner of the horse. "why didn't you tell me that horse was lame before I bought him from you?"

"Well, sah," replied Rastus, "the fellow dat sold him to me didn't say nuthin' about it, so I just thought it was a secret!"

* * * *

Bill Robinson explained why he wouldn't fly

He said he'd heard the old fatalistic line—"Go ahead and fly. When your number's up, your number's up."

"But," said Bill, "suppose the pilot's number is up, and Bill Robinson is sittin' right behind him"

Three men sat in the club. It was just on eleven o'clock when a man rushed in:

"Is Mr. Smith here? He must come home at once. His house is on fire, his wife is in the third storey bedroom and can't get down because the staircase is alight."

"Well, boys," said Smith, "such being the case I know that you will excuse me if I call for the last three rounds of drinks."

* * * *

A speaker at a traders' association meeting told the reporter that as he had a few more engagements in the county he did not wish anything of his address published, as it might spoil the attendance at the other meetings.

The next day he was horrified to read:

"Mr. Blott delivered an excellent lecture in the hall. He told some very good stories, but, unfortunately, they cannot be printed."

* * * *

My patience is exhausted, Miss Typitt; you are discharged!" stormed the manager.

"Discharged! Dear me, I thought slaves were always sold," replied the overworked typist.

* * *

"Whenever I'm in the dumps I get myself a new hat." said Mrs. Smithson.

"I was wondering where you bought them." replied her best friend.

* * * *

Said Mrs. Browne to her rather flashy new maid: "Maybe, when you wait upon my guests at table to-night, please don't wear any jewellery."

"I have nothing valuable, mum," replied the girl, "but thank you all the same"

* * * *

A well-known comedian was moving out of his house. Furniture was being loaded on to a van in the middle of a terrific rainstorm.

One of the neighbours passed by.

"Hello, George! Moving?" he inquired, chattily.

"No; but it's such a beautiful day, I'm taking the furniture for a ride round! was the grim reply.

Our Humorist At Large

"Have you done everything possible to convince your husband?"
"Everything. There is not a sound plate left in the house."

"HANDS UP!!!"

"I must have got it as I held out my hand at the last corner."

American millionaire Mr. Howard Hughes and his aeroplane, with which he achieved the sensational record-flight round the world.

Mr. Ali Aal-Safi addressing members of the Palestine Reunion and Arabian Club in Berlin. In the first row are members of the Embassy of Iraq in Berlin.

A demonstration of sympathisers with Chinese war victims passing through the Chinese quarter of New York .

R. S. Balsekar, well known Bombay physical culturist, in a characteristic pose.

Left:—A Kiss-o-Meter" has been installed at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, which measures the intensity of Kisses in terms of so many 'Kissites'.

Right:—A South Indian Fisherman.

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